The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 2 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage pre-paid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year ($2 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25; postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1876. NO. 151.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether it is directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts. If possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by man, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

LONDON PAPERS ON OUR SCANDAL.

LONDON, March 4.—The *Times*, this morning, says editorially of the Belknap scandal: "This event is more grave because it is confirmatory of a suspicion which has long prevailed among the American people. Even we Europeans cannot but be struck with the altered tone in which Americans speak, if not of their institutions, at least of the men who have the present direction of them."

The *News*, alluding to the same subject, says: "American political life seems to be in anything but a healthy condition." It refers to the whisky fraud trials, the Emma Mine scandal and the downfall of Belknap, and says that these scandals lift the veil from a class of society which it was hitherto pretty generally supposed had as yet escaped the impurities of the social strata below, and they lead one to fear that some of the worst vices of municipal government may be percolating into the Federal Administration.

The *Telegraph* says: "Disclosures after disclosures, charges after charges, varying in degrees of truth, but all with the same ugly and untoward character, have lately darkened the commercial, religious, judicial and administrative institutions of the United States. Some have proved false, others true, and more await evidence; but the general effect, beyond denial, has been and is to bring the blush of shame and anxiety into the face of all honest Americans, and to make countless friends of the Republic in this country silent and sorrowful, while its enemies rejoice over these returning revelations."

The *Standard* says: "Happily the countries are few where so gross an abuse of trust would be possible."

MINISTER SCHENCK SAILS FOR HOME.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—Minister Schenck sailed for the United States to-day in the steamer Abyssinia.

DON CARLOS ARRIVES AT LONDON.

LONDON, March 4.—On his arrival in the metropolis, at the Charing Cross Station, Don Carlos was loudly cheered, the applause being in this instance unanimous. He was accompanied by four aides-de-camp. Don Carlos looks well in health. His tall, athletic form, six feet three inches in height, his bronzed face, great black eyes and dark beard, drew many expressions of admiration from the fair Saxon dames and misses who got a glance at him. His wife, the Princess Margaret, remains at Vienna, Austria, her residence there not possessing political significance in the estimation of the authorities. In an interview with the *Herald* correspondent, Don Carlos said that his defeat was caused by want of money, munitions and war material and by the overpowering odds arrayed against him by the Alfonsists. Toward the last of the struggle his troops became discouraged at the occupation by the enemy of a part of the country they had always held. He assures nobody of treason, and says that all his generals did their duty toward him, and that his people were still faithful, loyal and devoted to his cause. They fought for him like brave men. Fate was against them, and they bow to her decree unmurmuringly. He has no bitter words for anybody, but talks of his adherents with the greatest admiration, and says that their devotion to him is unaltered. Don Carlos described with emotion his final separation from his troops, after a gallant struggle lasting three years, as something he can never forget. He said that even the French officers who witnessed the leave-taking with the 6,000 soldiers who followed him across the frontier, were affected even to tears. Don Carlos declines to set forth his views to the public on the struggle, as is frequently did during the war. Then, when in arms, he had, he said, an object to observe. No, that the struggle is abandoned, he has no reason to induce him to break silence.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF CARLOS.

The misfortunes of Don Carlos meet little sympathy from the English press. The *Times* thinks, however, that Austria a more congenial home for him than England. The *Telegraph* would not deny hospitality to another Bourbon, "but he cannot expect to have the respect of Englishmen, seeing the ruin and desolation he has brought in Spain, without a shadow of right, leaving his followers to make the best terms they can with the King, while he retires to England to live luxuriously on the immense fortune bequeathed him by the Duke of Modena."

The Carlist Committee in London is, apparently, making no preparations for demonstration in honor of its chief. A quiem mass is to be sung for the repose the souls of the gallant Carlist dead next Sunday, at the Church of the Holy Family, Saffron Hill. Don Carlos and the members of his staff will be present.

HIS DEBTS AND MEANS OF AGITATION.

Don Carlos is said to owe $5,000,000 here. The Modena legacy will enable him, when Austria, to keep up an agitation against Spain, like that waged by George V. of Hanover against Prussia.

CASE OF MINISTER SCHENCK.

LONDON, March 4.—The *Hour*, of this morning, insolently parades the fact of the serving a writ on General Schenck at the Boston Square station, mentioned in the *Herald* telegram of last evening. It is understood that as Mr. Schenck's resignation was written and mailed before the House of Representatives' Committee began its investigation, and before Schenck knew of the accusations made by Lyon and Johnson, the President and Secretary of State consider the situation so changed at his letter of resignation should be considered as not written at all. Mr. Schenck's vindication is expected to be complete, and his return to his post is anticipated. The information here concerning Lyon and Pafford tends to throw great doubt on Lyon's credibility. Pafford, who was a solicitor's clerk, purchased one share of Emma mine stock and then tried to make himself important by writing pamphlets against the company, asking the proprietors to buy him off.

FAILURE OF COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.

LONDON, March 4.—Miller, Sons & Co., colliery proprietors at Swansea and elsewhere in South Wales, have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at forty thousand pounds sterling.

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 5.—The Empress of Austria has arrived in this city.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Adin Murder Trial at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 4.—In the Adin murder trial the argument closed to-day, the defense setting up the plea of insanity. The jury retired about noon and are still out (11 P. M.). A disagreement is looked upon as almost certain, and much indignation is felt in consequence. A rumor prevails that eleven of the jury are for conviction and one for acquittal. A large crowd about the court room, waiting for the jury to come in.

Later—The jury in the Adin murder case at one o'clock brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The prisoner is sentenced to be hanged June 22.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

The Queen of Greece has been delivered of a daughter.

A boy eight years old, son of H. C. Burt, of Cleveland, was thrown from a wagon in that city on Saturday and killed.

General Ambrose E. Burnside has been elected field officer of the New England battalion of the Centennial Legion.

C. B. Larkin, a merchant of Mt. Vernon, Indiana, traveling for his health, died suddenly in his chair last night, on the steamer Arkansas Belle at Cairo.

Spencer Decker, of Boston, twelve years old, has been held in $5,000 bonds, charged with causing the death of Charles H. Pressy, a playmate, nine years of age.

Mrs. George A. Ives, wife of the cashier of the Union National Bank of Chicago, is dead in a floral establishment on State street, last Saturday, of heart disease.

When Cardinal Ledochowski visited the Pope, his Holiness exclaimed: "We rejoice with thee, intrepid defender of the faith, may God crown thy noble aspirations."

Sergeant Sullivan, of Company F, Fourth Infantry, was shot and instantly killed, on Friday, near Fort Fetterman, by Persimmon Bill, who claimed some ponies which were stolen from the Indians, and which Sullivan, with several of the Indians, was at by the commanding officer to recover. Sullivan and his companions escaped to the fort.

The Boston *Herald* of Saturday says: "The first communication that the only son of the Ex-Secretary received since the morning of his father's misfortune on Thursday, was received by him in the form of a telegram from Washington at the Quincy boarding-house, Quincy, yesterday. The unfortunate father bade his son good cheer and not be down-hearted, as the other side of the story was yet to be told. In the evening young Belknap started for Worcester to visit an aunt."

The express train from the West has reached Salt Lake for two days. The trouble reported to be from snow between Ogden and Cisco.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1876.

HOUSE.

The session to-day being for debate only, on the bill to carry into effect the Hawaiian Treaty, the attendance of members was consequently small.

Mr. WOOD, of New York, who had the floor to conclude his speech and who did not desire to do so to empty benches, moved to adjourn, the vote showing there was a majority in favor of the motion. Propositions were made first to go on with the regular business, which the Speaker ruled could not be done under the unanimous agreement of yesterday, and then to devote the day's session to general debate on miscellaneous topics.

Mr. WOOD explained his motion by saying he was not present yesterday at the time when the order for this day's session was made, or he should have objected to it, because he did not want to speak for buncombe, for posterity, or for the newspapers, but to members of the House. He did not want to go on with his speech when there was less than a quorum.

Mr. HALE objected to any variation of the order made yesterday.

Mr. RANDALL expressed his readiness to address some suggestion to those members who were present in respect to the Hawaiian treaty.

Mr. WOOD thereupon withdrew his motion to adjourn, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Sayler in the chair, on the Hawaiian bill, and was addressed by Mr. Reagan in opposition to the bill.

Further speeches were made on the Hawaiian question by Messrs. Ward and Jacobs and by Mr. Woodworth on the bill granting bounties to heirs of soldiers who enlisted for a less period than one year and who were killed or who died by reason of such service.

The House then adjourned.

FIRE RECORD.

Philadelphia—$300,000.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—The extensive dry goods house of Wood, Marsh & Co., 309 and 311 Market street, was destroyed by fire this morning. The flames broke out about three o'clock, in a small two-story back building, and are supposed to have originated from a stove. A brisk breeze prevailing at the time fanned the flames so that when the firemen arrived the fire had made considerable headway. Building No. 307, occupied by Garretson, Blackmore & Co., dealers in prints, was badly damaged in the rear, while the interior was pretty well deluged with water. No. 313 Market street, occupied by B. & H. Behrens & Bro., and Dobson, dealers in fancy goods, was likewise damaged in the rear, while the interior suffered from water. About 5 A. M. a portion of the north wall of No. 311 fell, causing the west wall to fall. The store No. 303 Market street, occupied by S. A. Cassidy, dealer in silks, suffered from water and smoke. It was daylight before the firemen mastered the situation. The entire loss is estimated at $300,000. Hugh McClintock, Assistant Engineer, and Geo. Gray, a member of truck eight, were severely injured by accidentally stepping on the roof of a brick building and falling into the area below.

Seneca, Kansas—Court House Burned.

ATCHISON, Ks., March 4.—A special from Seneca to the *Champion* says: The Nemaha county court house, one of the finest in the State, was burned to-day. All the records, furniture and fixtures, except a few books, were saved. The building cost $40,000, and was insured for $5,000 each in the Ætna, North American, Home (New York) and Phœnix (Hartford).

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 5, 1876.

FERNANDO WOOD SUED FOR THE RETURN OF A BRIBE.

There was a lengthy argument yesterday before Judge Sedgwick, holding Special Term of the Superior Court, on a motion to dismiss the complaint in the suit of David Ogden vs. Fernando Wood. The action is brought to recover some $15,000, which, it is alleged, Mr. Wood received from Mr. Fowler to prevent him the office of Corporation Attorney, and which, it is claimed, was paid to the injury of Mr. Fowler's creditors, who had judgments against him at the time. At the close of the argument Judge Sedgwick took the papers.

AT LAST SHE FOUND HIM.

Margaret Cahill was married to Patrick Cahill at the Roman Catholic church in Legan, Ireland, on the 7th of February, 1840. The marriage was witnessed by Lawrence Ward and Catharine Linehan. Patrick soon after came to America, leaving his wife, and engaged in the milk business in Brooklyn, where he accumulated a fortune. His wife followed him, and after a search of twenty-seven years found him. Yesterday Patrick was brought up for examination before Justice Delmar on a charge of abandonment. He swore he owned nothing; that he was simply employed by the woman who now passes as his wife, but could not account for the fact that his name is on the milk cans and wagons. He is a very old man now, and was held in bail to pay six dollars a week towards the support of his first wife and daughter.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—Increasing cloudiness and areas of rain, with falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds and warm weather during the day, probably followed by low temperature.

Intelligence has been received at Bombay that the plague has appeared on the banks of the Euphrates.

The annexation of Khokand to Russia has been formally proclaimed.

Judge Dobbin, in his opinion in the Baltimore mayoralty contest, sustains the demurrer of the defendant (Latrobe), and dismisses the petition of Warfield, the Reform candidate.

The Republican State Central Committee of Arkansas has issued a call for a State Convention, to meet in Little Rock on the 27th of April, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

The reception and ball at the residence of Minister Foster, in the City of Mexico, on Washington's birthday, was attended by the President, members of the Cabinet, foreign legations and the elite of society.

The railroad from Malvern Station, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway, to Hot Springs, Ark., is just completed, and passenger trains are running regularly from St. Louis to the Springs.

Governor Tilden has pardoned John Brennan, sent to Sing Sing from New York in 1870, for robbery, for fifteen years. It was thought he was a professional thief, but it turns out that he had been a respectable man.

Two passenger trains on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad collided near Glendale, Saturday afternoon. Engineer Charles Bigelow was instantly killed, and several passengers were slightly injured.

The schooner Nidaros, flying the American flag, and sailing from San Francisco for Mazatlan, Mexico, with an assorted cargo of merchandise, has been seized by the authorities, as the last named port, charged with smuggling.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives on Saturday discussed the charges recently made by Moses Kimball that money had been used to influence legislation in the State Legislature, and an order to appoint a joint special committee to investigate the charges was finally adopted by a vote of 99 to 23.

The Nashville *American* of yesterday contains a statement to the effect that in 1873 the Secretary of War rejected the bid of the Knoxville Marble Company to furnish headstones for the national cemeteries, although it was the lowest bid by $68,000, and the contract was awarded to an Indian trader at Keokuk.

The Montreal *Gazette's* Ottawa correspondent says there are rumors that the Government is contemplating some changes in the existing tariff, and it is not unlikely that the announcement will be made in a few days of important changes in sugar duties, having in view the double object of encouraging the West India trade and building up a refinery industry in the Dominion.

Advices from Mexico announce the triumph of the Government at all points. The different revolutionary plans published show there has been no understanding among the rebel leaders. The Government has asked a loan of $500,000 from the merchants of the capital, which was immediately granted, and the money placed at President Lerda's disposition.

In the matter of the motion of a new trial for William McKee, three depositions were filed in the United States Court on Saturday. They are from Joel F. Rice, Henry P. Brown and George Livensbarger, and are measurably corroborative of the affidavit of Watson Foster, relative to the statements alleged to have been made by Hugh F. Summers, one of the jurors in the McKee trial.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Belknap's House Guarded by Police.

Suspicions of an Attempt to Escape.

Order of Arrest Ready for Immediate Use.

THE COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

President of the Senate to Preside.

Eminent Counsel Secured for Belknap.

Charges Not Confined to Post Traderships.

EFFECT OF THE FLIGHT OF MARSH.

The Case to Go to the Grand Jury To-Day.

BABCOCK LEAVES THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President's Two Sons to Officiate as Secretaries.

House to Ask for Quartermaster General Meigs' Recall.

Weekly Financial Statement From the Treasury.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1876.

Belknap's Escape Prevented—Police In and Around His House.

Last night, shortly before midnight, information was received by the Secret Service Division of the Treasury which led to the suspicion of a design on the part of General Belknap to clandestinely leave the city. Several officers of the division were immediately detailed to shadow his residence. A messenger from the Attorney General and the District Attorney were both notified of the suspicions entertained; both were decisive in the opinion that if any such design existed in fact, it must be prevented at all hazards. The officers remained at their posts all nights, and observed a suspicious movement of lights about the house, which confirmed their information. They were also soon satisfied, by the reconnoitering from the inside, that their presence had been discovered. Early this morning the front door was opened by Mrs. Belknap, who called out a few words, and then in. She stated that his errand was known, that it would be more agreeable to her if the shadowing was done inside the house, and while thereon wanted the officer to remain indoors. He complied with her request. After remaining an hour or two, during which time he saw nothing of General Belknap, Mrs. Belknap desired him to leave the house, because the officers on the outside had not withdrawn and she was not relieved of the complaint. The officer bowed himself out and remained at his watch with his associates. Some time after it was thought there was nothing had been seen of General Belknap, and that he was well to be certain that he was in the house. The bell was rung by an officer, who sent up his card, word was brought down that General Belknap declined to see him. The officer then demanded to see him. General Belknap then came down stairs, his eyes red and sunken, with weeping, his hair disheveled, his clothes awry and he looking but the mere wreck of the handsome and magnificent Secretary of War. The officer satisfied from his bodily presence, did not prolong the painful interview, and retired. This morning the District Attorney obtained from the Police Judge of the District an order of arrest, to be used in the event of General Belknap's attempted escape. To-night the Secret Service force was withdrawn and a detail of the Metropolitan Police substituted, which will watch the premises until further orders, two of the force being inside the house.

The Court of Impeachment.

The statement that the Chief Justice will preside at the trial of General Belknap is entirely erroneous. That officer presides only at the trial of the President of the United States. The President of the Senate is the proper officer in this case. The Senate Impeachment Committee decided last night that they would not raise the question of the jurisdiction of the Senate, but allow it to be brought up by the counsel for Belknap and to be met by the managers of the House, the Senate then to decide.

Belknap's Counsel.

Ex-Attorney General Jeremiah Black, ex-Senator Carpenter and Montgomery Blair have been retained as counsel for Belknap.

The Impeachment Articles.

The House Committee on Judiciary, in the preparation of the articles of impeachment against Gen. Belknap, late Secretary of War, have substantially agreed to the report. The details were submitted to a sub-committee to be put in form. The general charge is bribery, or connivance at bribery, and the articles of impeachment will contain thirty counts, showing thirty different offenses, so that it would appear that the committee has not confined itself to the charge of Mr. Marsh, but has gone into other matters which they believe evidence the late Secretary's guilt. The report of the committee will be unanimous.

The Escape of Marsh.

The committee was officially advised yesterday afternoon, by District Attorney Wells, that Caleb P. Marsh had fled the country. There is ample evidence outside that of Mr. Marsh, although his testimony would be particularly valuable. The question has been raised, whether, if Marsh escapes into Canada, he can be brought back. It is the opinion that the extradition treaty does not extend to witnesses, but if Marsh should be indicted for bribe-taking, or bribe-producing or any other offense for which he could be committed to the common jail, they do not question the right and authority of the United States to demand his return. It will be remembered in this connection, that Marsh, in his statement, says that he desired to flee the country, but was overruled in that desire by the Secretary of War himself.

It is due to ex-Secretary Belknap to say that he was not primarily cognizant of the fraud that Marsh had perpetrated upon the Government. The Committee on Judiciary admit this as a matter of fact, but it is his subsequent taking of this illegal gain, with a full knowledge of whence it came, upon which the committee base their articles.

Armes and Robinson.

Some of the Secretary's friends have attempted to show that the whole proceeding against him was instigated by George Armes and other officers who were dismissed the service. As for Armes, his case was entirely outside of anything that would have influenced the Secretary of War. The Military Commite of the House is investigating his case upon his sworn application for reinstatement in the army, he having been dismissed, on complaint of officers on posts where he served, for the alleged practise of sending obscene pictures and pamphlets.

Other Charges Against Belknap.

General Belknap's prosecutors do not propose to stop with the Secretary's connection with post traderships, but will also inquire into the manner in which the money appropriated for the publication and engravement of the Rebellion Record was expended. They expect to show that while the first and second class clerks did the bulk of the work and received the pay ostensibly due them for clerical purposes, the main portion of the appropriation went into the pockets of the Secretary and a few favorites.

General Babcock

has withdrawn from the White House. It is not decided whether he will retain his post as Engineer in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds or return to his command. The two sons of the President will officiate.

Quartermaster General Meigs Wanted.

It has been decided in the House to introduce a resolution requesting the President to recall Quartermaster General Meigs, now absent in Europe on eighteen months' leave. It is stated that he is familiar with contracts in head stores and other matters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1876.

BABCOCK LEAVES THE WHITE HOUSE.

It is semi-officially stated that General Babcock's connection with business at the Executive Mansion has ceased.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST BELKNAP AND MARSH.

The Attorney General has been in consultation with District Attorney Wells in relation to Belknap's case, and the preliminary papers with a view to his punishment, have been prepared. They will be sent to the Grand Jury next week, when it is expected an indictment will promptly follow. Similar proceedings will be instituted against Marsh. The Attorney General had a consultation with the President to-day on the subject.

In the present state of the case it is doubtful if evidence can be placed before the grand jury sufficient to secure the indictment, unless Belknap's own admissions before the committee are sufficient. The record of the testimony taken by the committee cannot be used against him, but the witnesses will have to be produced. Marsh is gone. The blundering of Clymer & Co. threatens to postpone, or entirely defeat the prosecutions and even necessary that he, as the head of the Department of Justice, should know what the prosecution would be in the Babcock case, obtained from him, by the grossest and most inexcusable hypocricy, a detailed statement of all the oral testimony against Babcock, the whole plan of prosecution, what he intended to prove by each witness, the order in which he intended to present the evidence, etc. This information, it is alleged, Pierrepont made over to the use of Babcock's counsel, in order to defeat the prosecution, and this too with the President's knowledge and consent. Storrs, senior counsel for Babcock, remained in Washington, and whatever Pierrepont obtained from Dyer in regard to the case, he first repeated to Mr. Storrs, and after consultation with him Storrs got the benefit of all. It is said that the Attorney General's private office was the place where the plans to defeat the Government in its case against Babcock were matured. Every night preceding the time set for Babcock's trial, Babcock and Porter met Pierrepont in his office, and closely studied every point contained in the evidence for the Government, and prepared to overcome it. Babcock was admitted to the conference between the President and Pierrepont when the plan was first arranged, and whenever Dyer sent any additional evidence to Washington, Storrs was sent for, and when the plan of the prosecution was fully matured he was as familiar with it as the Attorney General himself. Those familiar with all the circumstances absolve Colonel Dyer from all censure. Dyer had placed implicit confidence in the integrity of Pierrepont, and had been deceived. Dyer could not be made to believe that one of the chief officers of the Government would violate his oath of office and disregard his duty; hence he accepted Pierrepont's pretended interest in a vigorous prosecution as sincere, and even relied upon him, as his superior officer, for aid and counsel. It is then asserted that, while Pierrepont was at the outset very earnest in prosecution what he intended to prove by each witness, the order in which he intended to present the evidence, etc. This information, it is alleged, Pierrepont made over to the use of Babcock's counsel, in order to defeat the prosecution, and this too with the President's knowledge and consent. Storrs, senior counsel for Babcock, remained in Washington, and whatever Pierrepont obtained from Dyer in regard to the case, he first repeated to Mr. Storrs, and after consultation with him Storrs got the benefit of all. It is said that the Attorney General's private office was the place where the plans to defeat the Government in its case against Babcock were matured. Every night preceding the time set for Babcock's trial, Babcock and Porter met Pierrepont in his office, and closely studied every point contained in the evidence for the Government, and prepared to overcome it. Babcock was admitted to the conference between the President and Pierrepont when the plan was first arranged, and whenever Dyer sent any additional evidence to Washington, Storrs was sent for, and when the plan of the prosecution was fully matured he was as familiar with it as the Attorney General himself. Those familiar with all the circumstances absolve Colonel Dyer from all censure. Dyer had placed implicit confidence in the integrity of Pierrepont, and had been deceived. Dyer could not be made to believe that one of the chief officers of the Government would violate his oath of office and disregard his duty; hence he accepted Pierrepont's pretended interest in a vigorous prosecution as sincere, and even relied upon him, as his superior officer, for aid and counsel. It is then asserted that, while Pierrepont was at the outset very earnest in prosecution and even necessary that he, as the head of the Department of Justice, should know what the prosecution would be in the Babcock case, obtained from him, by the grossest and most inexcusable hypocricy, a detailed statement of all the oral testimony against Babcock, the whole plan of prosecution,

The Commercial.

MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1876.

THERE must be no more cracked china in the Cabinet.

THE foreign exports of Philadelphia, last week, amounted to $613,095.

THE discovery of one black sheep, or even a score, in the Republican party, does not prove that the party is black, any more than the presence of a few white crows among the Democracy proves the flock to be white.

A LOUD shout of exultation goes up from the Democratic household over BELKNAP'S disgrace. There was once before heard a similar cry: "How art thou fallen from Heaven; how art thou become like unto us, LUCIFER, Son of the Morning!"

THE fair-minded, square-dealing masses of the people do not propose to be guilty of the injustice of visiting the sins of an individual on the great party to which he unfortunately belonged, and for which it was and is no way answerable. The Republican party is no more responsible for BELKNAP'S bribery than the Southern ladies are for the black mail his Kentucky wife levied on the sutler.

"WE HAVE got the Republican party in the crucible," shout the Democratic leaders. And it will come out purified like fine gold. The BELKNAP disclosures cannot permanently injure the party unless it tries to shield the evil-doer, while it has not the slightest intention of doing. This infamous attempt to make the national disgrace a party affair will simply, in the end, have the effect of disgusting all right-thinking men.

THE Massachusetts Legislature has just given a fine exhibition of able-bodied pusillanimity by defeating a bill authorizing women who are taxpayers to vote and hold office in towns and cities. It did not authorize them to vote for State and county officers, nor to hold State and county offices. The experiment was simply limited to municipal governments. There are 32,000 women in that State who pay taxes, and in 1870 they paid $1,927,653 in taxes on $131,683,393 of property.

THE State Mining Inspector of Ohio has just published a book on mining, coals, etc., at his own expense. This method is a practice by public persons in Germany, and if we were to adopt it for all public reports, it would save large sums, besides improving the reports themselves. If an officer were charged with the examination of all such reports, with power to print a limited number of copies, and filled with appropriate matter, it would be an excellent move in the State Legislatures and Congress besides.

ARTICLES of impeachment against the late Secretary of War will be presented today. They have been prepared by the Judiciary Committee, and embrace every count that can be imagined. The Committee admits the right of the House to impeach, notwithstanding BELKNAP'S resignation, and the Senate must settle the question of jurisdiction. The House will maintain the right to disqualify the offender from hereafter holding office, and his liability to indictment in the criminal court afterward.

THE official statistics of the export trade of Philadelphia, last month, as given in Saturday's *North American*, show an increase of $1,805,965 as compared with the corresponding month of last year, the total being $3,389,797, of which $1,451,145 was in American vessels and $1,938,652 in foreign vessels. The principal commodities were: Indian corn, $928,815; wheat, $140,122; flour, $40,594; coal, $24,624; cotton, $126,417; hides, $31,831; iron manufactures, $233,788; leather, $55,262; petroleum, crude, $44,170; petroleum, refined, $444,222; provisions, $910,575; tallow, $118,019; leaf tobacco, $63,373, and cooperage, $117,831.

ONE of the chief lessons to be derived from the terrible story which is in all men's mouths is the paramount importance of seeking out the best men in the country to fill its places of trust, high and low. We have a abiding faith in the honesty and integrity of the heart of the people, and never did a more imperative necessity exist that the people shall take right hold of the matter and fight it out. There is only one secret of good government and that is, honest men in office; and the great work of political reform must be accomplished in the same manner in which a house is built—from the foundations upward.

FROM this nettle danger the Republican party can, if it possesses the moral insight and courage demanded by the occasion, pluck the flower safety. But not else. The situation of the party, to-day, is well described in the language which SHAKESPEARE puts into the mouth of one of his characters in "Henry IV."

"Much more, in this great work should we survey:
The plot of situation and the model,
Consent upon a sure foundation;
Question surveyors, know our own estate,
How able such a work to undergo,
To weigh against his opposite; or else
We fortify in paper, and in figures,
Using the names of men, instead of men.
Like one who draws the model of a house
Beyond his power to build it; who, half through,
Gives o'er, and leaves his part created lost,
A naked subject to the weeping clouds,
And waste for churlish winter's tyranny."

THE Secretary of the Treasury is expected this week to announce the issue of silver fractional coins in redemption of the present outstanding fractional currency. He has now about $15,000,000 of silver on hand, a large part of which is coin. The gold price of silver has fallen so much in the last six months that the fractional silver coins will probably now stay in circulation, even if gold should go up considerably higher, whereas, six months ago the price of silver was so much higher than now that it would have required gold to stay as low as $1 09 to keep the silver in circulation. The price of silver bullion has now declined so much that it takes 17 8-10 ounces of silver to equal one ounce of gold, whereas the old relative values of silver and gold as established by the coinage laws of 1792, were that 15 ounces of silver should be equal to one of gold.

LARGE orders for American cotton goods have lately been received from England, France, Germany and Italy. One of the most auspicious and harassing men in Rhode Island, Mr. HAZARD, of Peace Dale, is reported as saying that he is of opinion that within twenty-five years it will require all the cotton machinery in this country now in existence to supply the foreign demand for our cotton goods. If this is so, the machine shops in this country must be put in requisition to make cotton machinery, which will tend to galvanize the prostrate industries in every branch. The great cotton interests again made profitable, giving employment to hundreds of thousands, their pay will help to restore the shop-keepers, and bring into life the machine shops, while these two great interests will sympathize with and put into motion many of the other great interests of our country.

OF COURSE it was to be expected that the recent developments of corruption in the War Department should be paraded by the monarchical journals of Europe as proofs of "the failure of Republican institutions." Nothing, however, can possibly be more incorrect. Republicanism has not done all that it should have done in the United States, but it has done much, and it has cleared the way for the doing of much more. Being a human outgrowth, it necessarily is imperfect, but it has no occasion to fear comparison with anything else that belongs to the family of modes of government, whether monarchical or theocratical. But if Republicanism should prove a "failure," upon what will men fall back? Upon the despotism of an individual, or upon that of a patrician class with a King at its head, or upon that of a priesthood? The worst fruit of Republicanism would be better than the best fruit of either an imperial, a patrician, or a priestly polity.

IT APPEARS that the National Congressional Democratic Committee "have decided to make the issue in New Hampshire and Connecticut on the question of official corruption in high places, leaving the financial issue to take care of itself." It is hardly possible that the hopes these creatures have built on the disgrace of the late Secretary of War will be realized. Men with records like that of MARCY, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, may be elected to Congress from the South, and insult the nation from the floor of the House, as HILL, of Georgia, did, but down East they are not yet at a premium. In the old New England States it is not yet a crime, with a majority of the people, to have fought for the Union, nor yet a merit to have tried to destroy it, nor an advantage to have stuck, with the insane persistence of a dervish, to the political delusions which would have fastened slavery and secession forever upon the nation. The election in New Hampshire takes place a week from to-morrow, and if the Republicans are as active and aggressive, as frank and sincere, as the times demand, they can hardly fail of success.

CONFESSION OF AVOIDANCE.

The religious and denominational papers are quite outspoken in characterizing the BEECHER Advisory Council as inconsequential, and its investigation not an investigation. Looking at the letter of the council's action, and the official explanation thereof, the *Evangelist* emphasizes its deceptive inoperativeness very plainly. The council simply advised Plymouth Church "to accept and empower a commission of five members, to be created by a committee of three hereinafter specified out of the twenty men hereinafter named, the duty of which commission shall be to receive and examine all charges against the pastor which they may regard as not already sufficiently tried." This commission, however, "is not to be constituted unless formal charges against the pastor shall be brought before the church or its examining committee within sixty days after the dissolution of this council, by a party or parties making themselves responsible for the truth and proof of the same, unless within the same time it shall be judged to be expedient by the examining committee of three, that important testimony not previously given, which might throw light upon charges not previously tried, should be heard by this committee." This commission is to report to the examining committee of Plymouth Church. Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, a member of the council, wrote to the *Tribune* afterward, that the council "did not recommend any further investigation of the BEECHER case. On the contrary, they expressed themselves satisfied with the fairness and thoroughness of the investigations already had." But as BEECHER had urgently demanded that all evidence against him should be produced, and as Plymouth church reinforced this demand, the council recommended the above course. He adds: "So far from recommending a further investigation of anonymous scandal, the council has provided that a tribunal should exist, until a responsible accuser should present a definite accusation, and offer to substantiate it by adequate proof, and this within the next sixty days." It would be interesting to know who was the author of this ingenious dodge to escape the issue challenged by Andover, and backed by a large portion of the church. Being the nominal work of ministers, the Springfield *Republican* supposes the action should be defined as Christian prudence; but very pertinently adds that in politics or in business, it would run the risk of being denounced as trickery.

THE Democratic papers are as dumb as oysters concerning the testimony drawn out on the cross-examination of Governor TILDEN during the TWEED trial in New York last week. He was examined by FIELD for the defense, to show that his relations with TWEED precluded the idea that he believed the Ross to be corrupt, and to test his forgetfulness of certain political schemes in which TWEED and himself were associated. In the outset the Governor insisted that he had never known the Boss intimately at all, and then he began to forget everything that leaned toward jogging his memory. At length FIELD asked him if he had ever written to TWEED. His answer was, "No, never." Then FIELD handed him a letter addressed to TWEED, and signed by TILDEN, and asked him to identify it. TILDEN did so. It was a letter telling TWEED when the Democratic National Executive Committee met. He was closely questioned as to other letters, and denied he wrote any, and denied, also, that TWEED ever gave any considerable sum to help the party while he (TILDEN) was at the head of the Democratic State Central Committee; but FIELD produced two more letters, written in 1866 and 1868, and also a check for $5,000, indorsed by TILDEN, which the Governor was compelled to acknowledge having appropriated for the benefit of the Democratic party. Letters of this sort in the BARCOCK trial would have been fatal to the accused.

SATURDAY'S New York *Commercial Advertiser* says there is a story afloat to the effect that MARSH was tampered with by certain Democratic leaders, and that, in consideration of furnishing evidence against BELKNAP, he was to receive $20,000 through the National Democratic Committee at Washington. His conduct from the time he made his appearance at Washington on the 21st of February up to his going before the Committee was, to say the least, most extraordinary, while his sneaking hurriedly out of the country is very suspicious. We have nothing to say in defense of BELKNAP, but it is evident that a meaner example of human depravity cannot be produced than this man MARSH. He has apparently been engaged in disreputable transactions all his life, and the inference from his own evidence is that, assuming on the friendship Mrs. BELKNAP entertained for him and his, he broached the subject himself, and with promises of his money so easily obtained plunged the foolish woman to the shame of the thing. His mercenary greed has brought this awful scandal on the country, and no punishment can be too severe for him.

THE House bill amending the steamboat law, which the Committee on Commerce had agreed to report, appears to have been killed. The proposition for double liability for river and lake steamboats, it seems, aroused so much opposition that the committee consented not to report the bill to the House until the steamboat interest could have a fair hearing, and the prospect now is that it will continue to slumber where it is. Meantime a bill will be prepared providing for the repeal of the existing liability clause in the statutes, so as to make owners of all steam vessels, sea, lake or river, liable simply to the extent of their interests in the boat, and that the supervisor's certificate shall be taken as prima facie evidence that the boat is in the same condition as it was when the certificate was issued. This should be satisfactory to all concerned.

Perfect Combustion.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I observe in your paper of the 28th ult. an article on "Perfect Combustion," by D. H. W., the tenor of which is that imperfect combustion is the result of the want of scientific knowledge. This article was written without any qualification or exception in any case, hence I take it to be a declaration that imperfect combustion in any case is owing to the want of scientific knowledge. This I most emphatically deny.

Perfect cumbustion of carbon produces, as the writer states, CO^2 (carbonic acid). Now let us see how CO_2 will act in the metallurgical processes of iron and steel. The principal ores of iron are oxides. You might roast an oxide of iron in the product of perfect combustion (CO^2) for a thousand years, without reducing it to the metallic state; therefore perfect combustion is not practical, nor desirable, in the blast furnace proper.

The next step in the manufacture of iron is the puddling process, and here perfect combustion is worse than folly, because carbonic acid will rust hot iron much more rapidly than sulphuric acid will rust cold iron; and as the present price of coal in Pittsburgh is $1 50 per ton and the price of pig metal is $24 50, it will not be very difficult for the most unscientific to see that he had better not waste the caloric and coal in imperfect combustion, than to secure perfect combustion at the loss of the metal.

The third step in the metallurgy of iron is the heating furnace, and here perfect combustion is not practical nor desirable, because CO^2 will waste the hot iron like melting snow in the sunshine.

The melting crucible cast steel, the metal is placed in the crucibles and hermetically sealed, hence it is practicable to produce perfect combustion in this process, as the CO^2 does not come in contact with the metal; and Dr. Siemens' regenerative gas furnace, now in general use in Pittsburgh, does this effectually; indeed but little heat passes out of the stack, so that nothing remains to be saved in this.

All the subsequent processes which the ingots of cast steel are subject to require that great care should be taken to exclude free oxygen, or CO^2 from the presence of the steel while in the fire, and that not only CO (carbonic oxide), but that CO will mixed with smoke should surround the steel. Any free oxygen, or CO^2, coming in contact with the steel while at a temperature above a low cherry red, will rapidly decarbonize the steel and destroy its usefulness.

It will thus be seen that in all these, and indeed, in all the metallurgical processes of iron known to the trade (except the crucible process, and in that we have perfect combustion), perfect combustion, with its inevitable resultant gas, CO^2, is impractical, and undesirably on the score of economy. If these unfledged chemists who are continually writing about the great loss by imperfect combustion would dive a little deeper, and learn something about the fundamental laws of physical science, or if they would take a lesson in object teaching, and view the different phenomena exhibited in the manipulation of the metallurgical processes, which give life and vim to Pittsburgh, they would, methinks, step down and out.

The manufacturers of Pittsburgh know that there is great waste of fuel and other material in all of our works; but this does not arise from the want of perfect combustion *per se*. Chicago may turn the natural course of the water of her river from running into the gulf of the St. Lawrence and make it run into the Gulf of Mexico, but no Chicago inventor can manufacture iron or steel in a vapor, or gas, resulting from perfect combustion. JACOB REESE.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"What mighty ills have not been done by woman?
Who was't betrayed the Capitol? A woman.
Who lost Marc Antony the world? A woman.
Who was the cause of a long ten years' war,
And laid at last old Troy in ashes? Woman."

Storms purify the atmosphere.

The army will probably be further reduced, yet.

"Aquagram" is the latest name for a cable message.

"Vanity of vanities, all is vanity," saith the preacher.

Every one who has a stone to throw is throwing it now.

The serpent was a subtle tempter, but Marsh was a sutler.

If not to *be*, how like the bells of a fool is the trump of fame.

"To the manor born" has been revived. This is hard on Shakespeare.

The character of our public officers must be raised to a higher standard.

We carry happiness into our condition, but cannot hope to find it there.

Are there more to come? If there are, by all means let them come quickly.

The Rhode Island Prohibitionists meet to arrange for the annual obsequies of their party to-day.

The Ohio Legislature is considering a bill to fix the weight of a bushel of onions at fifty pounds.

A grave difference. The cremation clubs last year organized in New York are all dead and buried.

A fashion writer says calico will be much worn the coming season. We're afraid the statement won't wash.

"Belknap is in the gutter," gloats the Bourbon press. Yes; he has reached the level of the Demo cracy.

There's a merchant in Burlington, Iowa, named Swindle, and he is said to do a good trade in spite of his name.

If you want to serve your country, your family, and your race, limit your expenditures to your actual needs.

Governor Tilden is going to punish the sheriffs in New York by keeping them in office till they find Tweed.

Col. Vest, of Missouri, Granger candidate or Governor of that State, says dang his buttons if he'll be pulled down.

Montreal has in process of erection the largest cotton mill in America. The capacity of the mill will be six million yards per year.

Dishonesty is the worst of folly, to say nothing of its moral turpitude, and every knave, however shrewd he may seem, is at bottom a fool.

According to Milton, the devils in perdition are wont to dwell severely and with emotion upon the evil practices which prevail in Heaven.

The *Post* is a newspaper which combines the malevolence and inaccuracy of all the characters in Sheridan's "School for Scandal" rolled into one.

They say Mrs. Belknap is a woman of a very "active mind. It is a sore pity she didn't give it a purpose and direction worthy of its activity.

A thief believes all men dishonest. A bawd believes all women unchaste. Let the howling Democratic press put that in their pipe and smoke it.

A new idea. The Wisconsin Legislature has just passed a bill authorizing the chartering of companies to insure against loss or damage by hail storms.

In fifteen years of Republican rule Belknap's is the first case where a corrupt charge has been successfully established against a member of an administration.

The Indiana Odd Fellows will visit the Centennial en masse, each squad of one hundred and fifty providing themselves with an immense tent, bedding, cooks, provisions, etc.

Significant. The Catholic Bishop of Colorado has publicly threatened the new state constitution with the active hostility of his church if it prohibits a division of he public school fund.

Shipbuilding, considering the hard times, is very active at Buffalo, N. Y., where three first class lake propellers, one passenger propeller, ten steam tugs and seven yachts are now on the stocks.

The two largest single-plate glasses ever made are now being manufactured by an Indiana firm for the Centennial. They will be twenty-two feet long by seventeen wide, one of which will be silvered as a mirror and the other plain.

In answer to a correspondent we state that the word Creole is a corruption of the Spanish word criolo, and signifies, originally, one born in America or the West Indies of European ancestors. The word is now limited in meaning to those born within or near the tropics, and includes persons of all colors.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Tregarden, of Iowa, is on the ragged edge of eighty years, but during the past ten years has woven over 300 yards of rag carpet, and for 100 yards she cut and sewed the rags.

A crippled Frenchman in Massachusetts, who has been soliciting alms to help him start in business, when asked, the other day, how soon he should begin, replied not at present, as he could do better begging.

A Richmond lawyer, famous for his eloquence, was recently placed completely *hors du combat* by the entrance of his wife into the court room, where he was speaking. Her appearance did not kill him outright, but it made him dumb and speechless. Another wonderful illustration of the power of love.

Professor Silliman, of Yale College, virtually asks for "a suspension of public opinion." The public will grant his request, hesitating to believe that, even in these degenerate days, one so distinguished in the world of science as the Professor could have had any discreditable connection with the Emma Mine project.

The Attorney General of England, Sir John Holker, was the other day defending a clergyman who was being tried in an ecclesiastical court for drunkenness, when he seriously laid down his opinion of the law to the effect that a clergyman having taken one or two more glasses of wine than he ought to do, although it might be censurable, did not constitute any offense against ecclesiastical law. The reason he said, constituted "habitual drinking" the legal offense, and habitual drinking he defined to be drinking from morning till night. And this man is the highest law officer of the Crown of England!

Koushtchou Oglu, the great Bulgarian bandit, was a promising young man in a country village not many years ago. He became affianced to a beautiful girl. During his temporary absence from home, a Turkish Pasha seized his bride, for so a betrothed one is regarded in the East, and compelled her to become an inmate of the harem. She was released after a short time a hopeless maniac. Her lover turned bandit and adopted the inflexible rule of killing all Turks who fell into his hands. The unhappy girl wanders about the hills of Bulgaria, feared yet cared for by the peasants, who regard maniacs and idiots as sacred beings.

OHIO NEWS.

Mrs. Sarah Andrews, aged eighty-four years, died in Mt. Vernon last week.

The Toledo *Sunday Journal* says Clark Waggoner, formerly of the Toledo *Commercial*, is now an editorial writer on the *Blade*.

Martin Bailey was drowned in the canal, near Pique, Sunday night. He was returning home after an evening call, and, stumbling into the water he became so chilled that his struggles to get out were fruitless.

Nancy J. Scott, who was married in the penitentiary directly after her discharge, to another discharged convict, named Thomas Miles, died recently in the Coshocton county infirmary. She had been deserted by her worthless husband.

Washington Irving wrote a condensation of his life of Columbus to be used as a text books for schools, and it was put in type, in New York, by Mr. John Watt, now a compositor in the *Republic* news room. Mr. James Fenimore Cooper was often in the composing room where Mr. Watt worked. We think this venerable gentleman should be sent to the Centennial. Mr. Commissioner Whiteley should take him in charge.—*Springfield Republic.*

It is expected that the Toledo and Grand Rapids Narrow Gauge Railroad will be in full running order by November, 1876. The contract for the entire bridge across the Maumee at Grand Rapids has been closed. The bridge and its approaches will be about 2,000 feet in length.

YANKTON, D. T.

The Black Hills Excitement—Hundreds Flocking Thither—The Different Routes—Encouraging Reports.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

YANKTON, March 1, 1876.

All the time occupied in the ride from Chicago here—(five hundred and fifty miles), about all one can hear talked of is "the Black Hills." Routes, time, distance, prospects and everything; it reminds one very forcibly of the first days of the oil excitement. Here, where it is all alive with people, preparing to go, and men going, it seems that nothing else is thought of. At least five hundred men have left here during the last ten days, and many are leaving every day. A party of one hundred and fifty left here a few days ago, and by the time they crossed the Missouri at old Fort Pierre, their party had been increased to over three hundred men. A large party, under the leadership of Jacob Branch, leave today. They take a sawmill with them. I see the mill has the old familiar mark, "Manufactured at Erie, Pa."

From here to the Hills there seems to be a diversity of opinion as to the best route; but nearly all go by the "Old Fort Pierre" route. Two stage lines are running daily to Fort Pierre, and one from there to Custar City. They take a sawmill with them. I miles to Fort Pierre, and one hundred and twenty from Pierre to Custar City. As soon as the river opens, this will be much the best route. A daily line of boats will run from here to Fort Pierre, thence by stage to the Hills. S. B. Coulson & Co., of your city, have four fine steamers here now, preparing for this work. The first steamer will leave April 10th.

I believe arrangements have been made whereby through tickets will be sold from Chicago to Custar City *via* Yankton, steamer to Fort Pierre, and stage to Custar City, at about $35. From what I can learn, there seems to be no doubt that very rich diggings have been discovered. Many parties here have letters from friends in the Hills, that are reliable, all telling the same story, and many of them are sending dust home. I will write more in a few days.

"RUB."

STATE NEWS.

There are 260 merchants in Clarion county.

Harrisburg firemen are having prayer meetings in their engine houses.

The new Roman Catholic school, opened in New Castle last week, has 400 pupils.

Mrs. Maria Hall, injured by a lamp explosion at Norristown, died on the 2d inst.

Bedford county has 4,649 horses and mules, their assessed value being only $154,011.

A Germantown gentleman will exhibit 750 kinds of trees and shrubs at the Centennial.

Deposits of mineral, said to make an excellent mineral paint, have been discovered in Adams county.

The Catholics propose to build a new church at McKean. A lot has already been donated for the purpose.

Sullivan county grand jurors are notified that there is no need of their services at the coming term of court.

A Sunbury man, father of thirteen children, all girls, has taken heart of hope since the advent of leap year.

Mr. William Horn has become editor of a Pennsylvania newspaper. Corrupt statesmen tremble before impending blasts.

Gaysport, in Blair county, has neither church, minister, or physician. Nearly everybody votes the Democratic ticket.

The enormous sum of one million dollars was received for taxes at the office of the Receiver of Taxes of Philadelphia on Wednesday last.

Altoona had a case of infanticide last week. The mother was a young woman of nineteen, named Annie Leonard, of Osceola, Clearfield county.

A Coatesville lady recovered $850 damages from her physician for malpractice in setting a broken ankle so as to shorten her limb an inch and a half.

West Chester has one clock one hundred and seventy-one years old that is not yet done ticking, and another that will run thirty-six days without winding.

A young man named Fritz Weber, of Boyertown, Berks county, hung himself on the 24 inst. No cause is known for the act, except that he was to have been married on the 4th inst.

The Board of Inspectors of the Northampton county prison have resolved that the supply of tobacco to the prisoners confined in the jail, at the expense of the county, be dispensed with.

The Indiana Odd Fellows will visit the Centennial en masse, each squad of one hundred and fifty providing themselves with an immense tent, bedding, cooks, provisions, etc.

Significant. The Catholic Bishop of Colorado has publicly threatened the new state constitution with the active hostility of his church if it prohibits a division of he public school fund.

Shipbuilding, considering the hard times, is very active at Buffalo, N. Y., where three first class lake propellers, one passenger propeller, ten steam tugs and seven yachts are now on the stocks.

The two largest single-plate glasses ever made are now being manufactured by an Indiana firm for the Centennial. They will be twenty-two feet long by seventeen wide, one of which will be silvered as a mirror and the other plain.

In answer to a correspondent we state that the word Creole is a corruption of the Spanish word criolo, and signifies, originally, one born in America or the West Indies of European ancestors. The word is now limited in meaning to those born within or near the tropics, and includes persons of all colors.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Tregarden, of Iowa, is on the ragged edge of eighty years, but during the past ten years has woven over 300 yards of rag carpet, and for 100 yards she cut and sewed the rags.

A crippled Frenchman in Massachusetts, who has been soliciting alms to help him start in business, when asked, the other day, how soon he should begin, replied not at present, as he could do better begging.

A Richmond lawyer, famous for his eloquence, was recently placed completely *hors du combat* by the entrance of his wife into the court room, where he was speaking. Her appearance did not kill him outright, but it made him dumb and speechless. Another wonderful illustration of the power of love.

Professor Silliman, of Yale College, virtually asks for "a suspension of public opinion." The public will grant his request, hesitating to believe that, even in these degenerate days, one so distinguished in the world of science as the Professor could have had any discreditable connection with the Emma Mine project.

The Attorney General of England, Sir John Holker, was the other day defending a clergyman who was being tried in an ecclesiastical court for drunkenness, when he seriously laid down his opinion of the law to the effect that a clergyman having taken one or two more glasses of wine than he ought to do, although it might be censurable, did not constitute any offense against ecclesiastical law. The reason he said, constituted "habitual drinking" the legal offense, and habitual drinking he defined to be drinking from morning till night. And this man is the highest law officer of the Crown of England!

Koushtchou Oglu, the great Bulgarian bandit, was a promising young man in a country village not many years ago. He became affianced to a beautiful girl. During his temporary absence from home, a Turkish Pasha seized his bride, for so a betrothed one is regarded in the East, and compelled her to become an inmate of the harem. She was released after a short time a hopeless maniac. Her lover turned bandit and adopted the inflexible rule of killing all Turks who fell into his hands. The unhappy girl wanders about the hills of Bulgaria, feared yet cared for by the peasants, who regard maniacs and idiots as sacred beings.

OHIO NEWS.

Mrs. Sarah Andrews, aged eighty-four years, died in Mt. Vernon last week.

The Toledo *Sunday Journal* says Clark Waggoner, formerly of the Toledo *Commercial*, is now an editorial writer on the *Blade*.

Martin Bailey was drowned in the canal, near Pique, Sunday night. He was returning home after an evening call, and, stumbling into the water he became so chilled that his struggles to get out were fruitless.

Nancy J. Scott, who was married in the penitentiary directly after her discharge, to another discharged convict, named Thomas Miles, died recently in the Coshocton county infirmary. She had been deserted by her worthless husband.

Washington Irving wrote a condensation of his life of Columbus to be used as a text books for schools, and it was put in type, in New York, by Mr. John Watt, now a compositor in the *Republic* news room. Mr. James Fenimore Cooper was often in the composing room where Mr. Watt worked. We think this venerable gentleman should be sent to the Centennial. Mr. Commissioner Whiteley should take him in charge.—*Springfield Republic.*

It is expected that the Toledo and Grand Rapids Narrow Gauge Railroad will be in full running order by November, 1876. The contract for the entire bridge across the Maumee at Grand Rapids has been closed. The bridge and its approaches will be about 2,000 feet in length.

The Beauties of the English Bankrupt Law.

With all the defects of the Bankrupt Law in this country, we doubt if an instance of its bad working could be found to match a recent case under the English Bankrupt Act. A middle-aged woman was in the receipt of an annuity of $140 per month. Requiring a loan of $250 she answered the advertisment of a loan sharper, and without receiving any of the loan signed papers that brought her in debt over $1,750. Then came the proceedings in bankruptcy. One of her creditors who in one guise was an accountant, in another a member of a legal firm, and in another a commission agent, made her a bankrupt and became trustee of her estate. A solicitor was also appointed, and a "committee of inspection" was formed to see that the trustee did his duty. The committee commenced operations by voting themselves each $250 for their trouble, and the trustee received the bankrupt's $140 per month, that being the only asset of the estate. The bankruptcy has been going on for three years, and the bankrupt had been allowed six dollars a week during that time to live on. The trustee has received in fees nearly $1,500, the creditors have been paid about sixty-two cents on the dollar, and the bankrupt is as much a bankrupt as ever. The trustee holds nine out of ten of the proxies of the creditors, and the committee of inspection has dwindled down to one individual, who has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for personating a lawyer and getting money under false pretences. The trustee has money enough in hand to discharge the whole debt with interest, and is anxious to resign when he is paid his additional costs to the tune of $750. We think this outdoes any United States bankruptcy proceeding yet recorded.

Every one should know that hot water will restore cut flowers that are faded by being worn on the dress or carried in the hand. Cut half an inch from the end of the stem, and put it directly into boiling water; the petals will smooth and resume their beauty in a few minutes. Colored flowers well revive most perfectly, for white flowers are inclined to curl and turn yellow. The thickest textured flowers will be restored the most wonderfully. Flowers will keep fresh after this treatment almost as long as they would have done if freshly gathered.

A Genial Restorative.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are emphatically a genial restorative. The changes which this great botanic remedy produces in the disordered organization are always agreeably though surely progressive, never abrupt and violent. On this account it is admirably adapted to persons of delicate constitution and weak nerves, to whom the powerful mineral drugs are positively injurious. That it initiates those processes which result in the reestablishment of healthful vigor is conspicuously shown in cases where it is taken to overcome that fruitful cause of debility, indigestion, coupled, as it usually is, with biliousness and constipation. Thorough digestion, regular evacuation and abundant secretion are results which promptly and invariably attend its systematic use. It is, besides, the best protective against malaria, and a first rate diuretic.

Dyspepsia. Dyspepsia. Dyspepsia

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of its disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turns, of every known malady. This is due, in part, to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that a disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and affects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron a sure cure. This is not a new preparation, to be tried and found wanting, it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success; it is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure Dyspepsia in its most obstinate forms. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and rising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's, which is put only in $1 bottles. Depot, 259 North Second street, Philadelphia.

For sale by all druggists and dealers every where.

Tape Worm

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No fee until the head passes. Come and see for yourself. Dr. E. F. KUNKEL, No. 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice free. Scat, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed. The medicine for removing all other worms but Tape Worm can be had of your druggist; ask for KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. E. F. KUNKEL, Philadelphia, Pa. mwf

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.

CHARTERED IN 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished on application.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. K. McKIM, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, S. Bell, Wm. F. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, J. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Haller, Solicitor.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

NEW GOODS,

FOR

Gent's Spring Wear,

JUST ARRIVED AT

HENRY SMITH & SONS,

98 Wylie Avenue.

J. H. BUCHLON,

Merchant Tailor

No. 54 SIXTH STREET,

Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can there fore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.

MERCHANT TAILOR

B. TIEGEL,

80. 52 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

REMOVAL.

NOTICE.

McKEE & BROS.

Have removed their OFFICE and SAMPLE ROOM to their Works,

FOOT OF EIGHTEENTH STREET, SOUTH SIDE.

REMOVAL.

The Citizens' Fire Insurance Company have removed their office to No. 96 FOURTH AVENUE (English's Block), between Wood and Smithfield streets.

W. G. JOHNSTON, President.
WALTER MORRIS, Secretary.

LEGAL.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice of the appointment on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1876, a warr ni in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM McC. DRAVO, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 55 Fourth Avenue, in Pittsburgh, Pa., before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 24TH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal for said District.

Pittsburgh, March 3, 1876.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of Benj. F. Bakewell, late of the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh City, Allegheny county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them to the undersigned, at 73 Wood street.

R. G. BAKEWELL,
WM. BAKEWELL,
Administrators.

NEW RELIGIOUS PAPER.

THE

PRESBYTERIAN JOURNAL,

$1 50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR POSTAGE.

ALFRED NEVIN, D. D., LL. D., } Editors.
REV. J. FORD THOMPSON, }

This cheapest of all religious papers is published in unexceptionable style, on the size of 16 by 24 inches. It uses no out-side inducements to secure support. Its premiums are found in its pages. It circulates on its merits and on other worthy advertisements—also, by discussions. No effort is spared to make it a powerful, safe, attractive and influential journal for

THE FAMILY.

While it is a Denominational paper, it embraces in its columns all the branches of the Redeemer's kingdom. Its articles are brief, pointed, varied, lively and earnest. The INTERNATIONAL LESSONS are prepared expressly for the JOURNAL by one of its Editors, and are said by many Sunday School men in all parts of the country, to be the VERY BEST ISSUED. In short, WORTH THE PRICE OF THE PAPER. These, with other marked features, render it a most desirable paper for Sunday School Workers. It is just such a paper as the times demand, both in

TERMS AND TONE.

The marked ability and ripe experience which the Senior Editor, Rev. Dr. NEVIN, brings with him to the editorial chair, are a sufficient guaranty that the paper will be abreast with the demands of

THE AGE IN FRESHNESS AND FORCE.

Specimen copies forwarded (free of charge) on application. Address

Rev. J. FORD SUTTON,
Proprietor and Publisher,
Rooms 22 and 23 Press Building,
Philadelphia.

TO INVENTORS!

THE INVENTORS' PROTECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES respectfully announce to Inventors generally, that they have secured a large and eligible space in the Centennial Building, Philadelphia, and will there place on exhibition models of inventions of the members. Any inventor desiring to avail himself of this unusual opportunity to display his invention to millions of visitors, should apply without delay.

For further particulars, advice, &c., apply to the General Office,

NO. 1004 FIFTH AVENUE,
Opposite P. O., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, o Room 2, 16 Sixth street Pittsburgh. Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.

1876.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING AND OPENING SPECIAL BARGAINS IN ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

SPRING DRESS GOODS!

At 12½, 15 and 18¾c.

New Dress Plaids,

Extra good value. At 18¾c, a choice line of SILK Plaids, usual price 25c. Just opened, a beautiful assortment of

Black Dress Silks,

And the newest shades in colors and stripes, at unusually low prices

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 4, 1876.

The week closed quietly in financial circles, the features of ease and strength which have been so frequently noted, being still the leading characteristics of the banking situation. The events of the week tended to increase the feeling of caution among lenders but the supply of funds is ample to meet all requirements of first-class borrowers. Rates are easy, and may be quoted at 6@7 per cent. on some of the very best classes of paper, and on loans with collateral security. Discounts of these rates, however, were rather the exception than the rule, the great bulk of loans on prime commercial paper being one at 8@9 per cent at the banks. The report of the Clearing House operations shows a decrease in the volume of transactions there. The following is the report for the week ending with March 4, 1876:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Monday	$ 797,398 05	$ 122,827 79
Tuesday	625,721 06	118,855 85
Wednesday	570,775 16	109,721 23
Thursday	578,779 78	103,794 47
Friday	597,083 80	135,900 90
Saturday	707,429 47	134,231 70
Total for week	$4,167,558 32	$ 786,64 182
Week ending Feb. 26	$4,864,624 15	$ 704,288 37
Week ending Feb. 19	4,189,538 17	775,925 35
Week ending Feb. 12	4,189,740 98	868,109 19

—New York advices show a continuance of the upward movement in gold based upon the scant supply in the Treasury, although the Secretary's report indicates an ample supply for all present requirements. It is reported from that city that the Erie, New York Central and Pennsylvania roads officially announce to-day that the established rates of West-bound freight will be rigidly adhered to, and that all previous arrangements for deductions from rates, or allowances, are abolished. The following is the bank statement, as received by wire to-day:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Loans	$1,082,900	
Specie	1,998,000	
Legal tenders		$2,037,900
Deposits	2,029,000	
Circulation		189,500
Reserve		5,947,500

—The New York Chamber of Commerce recently adopted resolutions with reference to the bankrupt law, which, in our opinion, take a much more correct view of what is needed than was adopted by the public meetings in this city last fall. That law is, it is admitted, not to repeal, but is required. The repeal of the present bankrupt law would be a very great error, as it would remand the country back to the old State laws on the subject, thus constituting thirty-seven different and conflicting systems. Let the premium upon dishonest bankruptcy, afforded by the unamended provisions of the act, be removed; let the cumbrous arrangements which make the process of bankruptcy expensive be remedied, and the present bankrupt law will probably be the best and most satisfactory that could be framed by this country. It certainly does not seem to be a difficult task for Congress to remove the obnoxious features of the present law. If all events the experiment should certainly be tried before repeal is seriously contemplated.

—The following review of the New York money and stock market for the past week is furnished by Trask & Stone, bankers and brokers, No. 7 New street, New York:

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The past week has witnessed a further change in values on our Stock Exchange, and we have to report a very vigorous selling movement among the bear party here, and Pacific Mail stock has been selected for the first object of attack, and its quotation has fallen proportionately.

All sorts of adverse rumors have been circulated concerning this stock, the last, but not least, being that it is to be forced into the hands of a receiver.

Western Union Telegraph has suffered almost severely as Pacific Mail, and it has become pretty generally understood that the directors have decided not to pay the dividend of four per cent. due next month. The impression is also presumed to be the serious reduction of the rate established by the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.

Lake Shore has been exceptionally well sustained during the past week, notwithstanding the effort was made to depress it, and it advanced to 64¾ yesterday, against 59¾ early in the week.

The other speculative stocks have been variable and unsettled in sympathy with the above, without any special feature of their own.

The investment stocks have generally been only held at their quotations.

Railroad bonds have been firm, and in good demand, especially for the Central and Union Pacific first mortgages.

Gold has been advanced to 114¾ during the week, on renewed expectation of increased shipments to Europe.

Money has been in abundant supply at 5 to 5 per cent. on call. Yours truly,

TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

March 4, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	114¾	114¾	114½	114¾	114¾
6's, 1881, coupon	123¾	123¾			
6's, 1881, reg	118	118			
6's, 1885, coupon	118	118			
6's, 1887, registered	121¾	121¾			
6's, 1887, coupon	121¾	121¾			
6's, 1888	118¾	118¾			
6's, 1889	118¾	118¾			
6's, coupon	118¾	118¾			
Currency 6's	122	122			
7's per cents	105½	105½			
Western Union Tel.	70¾	69¾	69¾	70¼	69¾
Adams Ex.				90	89¾
Pacific Mail	26	27¼	24½	24¾	25¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.				115	
Adams Express	107¾			107¾	
Illinois Fargo Express	90			90	
American Express	57			58	
United States Exp'r's	74			74¾	
New York Central	103¾	104	103¾	104	104
Erie	18¾	18	18¾	18	17¾
Michigan Central	90			90	
Michigan Southern	64¾		63¾	63¾	62¾
Illinois Central	96¾			96¾	
Cleveland & Pittsb'g	65¾	65¾		65¾	65¾
Chicago & Northwest	43	43¼		43	42¾
Do. preferred	65	64¾		64¾	64¾
Rock Island	109¾			110¼	109¾
St. Paul common	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Do. preferred	80			80¼	79¾
Wabash common	32			32	31¾
Fort Wayne	102¾			103¾	
Ohio & Mississippi	21¾			21¾	20¾
Terre Haute	15			15	
Do. preferred	35			35	
Chicago & Alton	101½				
Do. preferred	107				
Ohio & Mississippi	20¾				
Harlem	135				
Harlem Central	4¾				
Burling'n & Quincy	118¾				
Hannibal & St. Joe	18¾				
Delaware & Lack.	89¾				
Atlantic & P. Tel.	19¾				
Central Pac. bonds	89¾				
Union Pacific stock	67				
Union Pac. bonds	105¾				
Do. land grants	103				
Mariposa	7				
Do. preferred	32				
Panama	120				
Missouri Pacific	12¾				

—The following table shows the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central			57
Reading			50¾
Lim'td Co's of N.J	144	144½	144
Mine Hill Creek			14½
Lehigh Valley			62¾
Allegheny Valley	29	30½	
Central Transportation	48¼		
Philadelphia Transportation	92		
Penn'a R. R. C. & St. L., m. b.			53

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 114¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Money 2¼@3 per cent. Time mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. Customs receipts $48,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $357,000. Clearings $44,000,000. Sterling 485¼@489¼.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 114¾, advanced to 114¾, declined to 114¾, and recovered at close to 114¾. Rates paid for carrying were 2¾ @ 3, 4 and 2¾ per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds dull and steady. Railroad bonds dull and steady in late afternoon dealings. Early in day transactions were small, and in some instances a slight decline took place. Toledo and Wabash preferred advanced, and St. Louis division 1 per cent., as compared with yesterday's closing prices. State bonds quiet and nominal. Stocks were heavy and lower throughout the day and market closed active and weak. Pacific Mail declined 23¾ and closed at 23¾. Western Union fell to 68¾; Lake Shore declined to 63¾; Northwestern to 42¾; preferred to 64¾; Rock Island 110¾; Ohio and Mississippi to 20¾; Erie to 17¾, and Michigan Central to 90¾. In a few instances there was a fractional recovery at close. St. Paul shares at close sales of both common and preferred were made at slight recovery. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph sold down 18¾@18¾. Missouri Pacific firm and advanced to 13. Transactions on Stock Exchange aggregated 184,000 shares, of which 5,166 were Ice, 50,600 Lake Shore, 3,300 Northwestern, 55,400 Pacific Mail, 14,000 St. Paul, 2,250 Ohio and Mississippi, 54,700 Western Union, and 1,300 Atlantic and Pacific. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.		
U. Telegraph	71	Toledo & Wabash	37½
Pacific Mail	23¾	Do. preferred	64
Adams Express	106	Fort Wayne	103
Wells-Fargo Ex	115	Terre Haute	15
American Ex	62	Do. preferred	19
U. S. Express	74	Chicago & Alton	101½
New York Central	103¾	Do. preferred	107
Erie	17¾	Ohio & Mississippi	20¾
Do. preferred	32	Illinois Central	96¾
Michigan	142¾	Burling'n & Quincy	118¾
Do. preferred	134	Hannibal & St. Joe	18¾
Cleveland	65¾	Delaware & Lack.	89¾
Lake Shore	63¾	Atlantic & P. Tel.	19¾
Illinois Central	102¾	Central Pac. bonds	89¾
Pitts. & Ft. W.	93	Union Pacific stock	67
Northwestern	42¾	Union Pac. bonds	105¾
Do. preferred	64	Do. land grants	103
C. I. Central	107¾	Mariposa	7
Clev. Island	110¾	Do. preferred	32
Fast	93	Panama	120
Do. preferred	79¾	Missouri Pacific	12¾

GOVERNMENTS.

S. coupons, 1881	123¾	New 5's	119¾
6's, 1885, reg	118	10-40's, registered	115¾
6's, 1885, new	119	10-40's, coupons	115¾
6's, 1887	121¾	Currency 6's	127
6's, 1888	123¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	42	Virginia, new	39
Tennessee, new	40	Missouri 6's	104½
Virginia, old	39		

LONDON, March 4, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 94 7-16; for account 94 9-16. United States 5-20's, 1865, 106; do 1867, 108; 10-40's, 105¼; New 5's, 107¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 104; Erie 16; preferred 31.

PARIS, March 4.—Rentes 66 francs 65 centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 4.—United States bonds—5's 101¾.

LONDON, March 4.—The *Evening Standard's* financial article says: At this hour, one o'clock, a semi-panic prevails at the Stock Exchange in home railways, which have been used for sale as a very important fall. Many of these are stated to be on banking account, and is announced that the extent of fall in some of the stocks will lead to difficulties at the first fortnightly settlement. The amount of gold gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £98,000.

LONDON, March 4.—The general condition on the Stock Exchange is unsatisfactory. The failures which have occurred and the known likeness of several large commercial houses to state a source of distrust, and it need not be said that the public if other great failures occur. Much dissatisfaction exists in commercial circles, and the recent failures, together with those which are impending, are likely to exert important influence hereafter.

Foreign securities are reported heavy, especially Turkish bonds. American securities are likewise unsettled, although they occupy the first place in the confidence of the people. The report of Mr. Cave, M. P., in connection with the Egyptian purchase, is not regarded as satisfactory. A large speculative firm in this department has already failed, and it is not unlikely that others will follow.

Peruvian bonds are dull, owing to rumors that Signor Aquiro, the reported financial agent of that country, is without special power as a representative of the Government. H nee Parisian bankers decline business with him.

The feeling of depression has extended to American as well as to English securities. All classes are lower. Railways are dull, and are quite neglected. Investments are lower in consequence of the discussion of the four-and-a half per cent. loan.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, March 4, 1876.

There was a moderately active movement in most branches of traffic to-day, but hardly sufficient to cause a very heavy aggregate of transactions. The attendant circumstances of the week were favorable to trade, but there was not any very active feeling, and the purchasing interest seemed to move with caution. Prices were as a rule steady. In grain, breadstuffs and produce, there were no important changes in quotations. Provisions were fairly active with an upward tendency to prices, and an advance of ¼c in bacon and lard. Groceries were steady and moderately active in movement. Petroleum was quiet and dull with a slight decline in prices during the day. In other departments of business there was a steady movement at quotably unchanged values.

The long looked for increase in the activity in grain exportation seems to have come at last. A dispatch from New York this evening informs us that there have been twenty-four vessels chartered to load grain for European markets during the past week, mostly for England. These vessels have loaded altogether 800,000 quarters of grain, or 658,400 bushels. This quantity is entirely independent of that taken by the regular ocean steamers.

The following review of the course of the foreign markets during the past week comes by telegraph to-night:

LONDON, March 4.—Low Crown East India and crystallized Demarara sugars show a further decline. A cargo of 15,000 bags Manilla sugar, imported four years ago at a cost of £3 5s per ton, recently sold for £13 per ton. In the early part of the week the public sales of plantation Ceylon coffee went at some reduction, but the demand subsequently improved. The first considerable supplies of new ceron East Indies have found ready buyers at extreme quotations. Foreign coffee has been depressed. In the tea market there is no improvement to notice as the trade is still buying sparingly. Common to fair grades of Congou have been sold at auction at a further decline.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Feb. 26, '76	17,034,222	5,886,351	3,226,314	2,151,291	431,297
Feb. 19, '76	17,089,460	5,278,924	3,044,616	2,249,52[illegible]	426,687
Feb. 12, '76	17,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 5, '76	17,319,14[illegible]	4,736,155	3,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	428,172
Jan. 29, '76	17,091,97[illegible]	4,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	428,172
Jan. 22, '76	16,807,80[illegible]	4,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 15, '76	16,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 8, '76	17,489,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 1, '76	17,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 27, '75	17,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR—Business in first-class brands of family flour continues active and the market is firm, with no quotable change in prices. Inquiry is also brisk for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour at $7 75 @ 8 00; No. 1 amber do at $7 50@7 75; straight do at $7 00 in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices for the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice to fancy winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat do, $7 25@7 50; choice to fancy spring do, $7 25@7 50; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $7 25@8 50; choice patents $8 5@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $6 50@7 00; graham flour $6 00@6 75; self-raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $5 25@6 00; graham meal, 80c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $6 25 ₱ bbl; kegs $3 50. Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour $2 25@2 50 ₱ box. Meal and jobbing business.

HAY—We still have to report a dull and depressed market, notwithstanding which, receipts are heavy, being 2,440 baled for the week. We quote upland prairie $10 00@13 00 ₱ ton; No. 1 timothy $16@17 00; mixed do $14 00@15 00; clover do $12 00@13 00; middlings and chopped feed $20 00@23 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Trade continues steady in this staple, and choice sound fruit is in fair demand, at full rates. Receipts coming heavy for the season being 683 barrels for the week. We quote choice $4 00@4 50 ₱ bbl; mixed lots ranging from $2 50@3 50 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—The receipts are increasing, with a fair supply on the market. We note sales in a jobbing way at 70@75c per gallon.

BEANS—The demand continues fair and prices are steady. We quote prime white navy from first hands at $1 70@1 80 ₱ bushel in jobbing way the usual advance is obtained.

BEESWAX—The inquiry was only moderate and sales were limited. We quote at 30@33c ₱ pound.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market is very dull and trade is quite slow. We quote prices easy at $2 00@2 25 ₱ cwt.

BUTTER—Choice grades are still firm, but the warm weather exercised a softening influence on medium and common grades. Prices are quotably unchanged, however. Receipts by rail continue large being 609 packages during the week. We quote: Ohio in choice packages extra 31@32c; good 29@25c; fair to medium 12@15c per ₱.

CIDER—The demand is quite sluggish, and the market is dull. We quote at $5 00@6 00 ₱ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—The market is strong under the influence of a scarcity of stock. Prices are firm at $12 00@14 00 per barrel, as to quality and condition.

CHEESE—There is a steady trade at former quotations. Receipts continue very light, and the stock is not heavy. We quote as follows: New York Goshen 14½@15c; prime Ohio factory 14@14½c; per ₱.

DRIED FRUITS—Dealers report a dull market, sales being restricted. We quote common to choice apples at 2@11c; sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 15@16c; peeled 19@21c. Blackberries 14c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 30@33c. Cherries, pitted, 22@28c; unpitted 8@9c per ₱.

EGGS—The feeling was a little easier to-day. We hear of sales of fair in first hands at 18c from store, that being the ruling figure.

HORSES—The market continues to show some firmness, but in the main quiet. We quote prime 1874's at 180@200 ₱ ₱; mediums 120@170; low grades nominal.

HOMINY—The supply exceeds the demand. We quote nominally at $4 00@4 25 ₱ barrel.

HONEY—New domestic honey is steady at 25@28c ₱ ₱. California is quoted at 30c ₱ ₱.

NUTS—Dealers are purchasing moderately at the following prices: Peanuts are in request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee mixture at 6@6½c, according to quality; Virginia 7¼@8c; shellbarks are easy at $1 25@1 50 ₱ bushel; walnuts depressed at 30@40c ₱ bushel; hazelnuts at $3 50@4 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—We have to report a continued dull market, the supply being largely in excess of the demand. We hear of sales from first hands at 30@35c ₱ bushel; store sales were made at the usual advance. Receipts for the week were 7,141 bushels.

POULTRY—There was a fair business at rather firmer prices. We quote dressed chickens at @15c ₱ ₱; turkeys 16@17c; geese nominally @16c; live chickens by the coop 50@60c per pair.

SEEDS—The market was not a very active one and prices were easy. We quote clover seed at $8 80@9 00; timothy $2 65@2 75 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—Market well supplied. We quote country stock 18@20c ₱ gallon; best city make, No. 2, at 18c ₱ gallon with pay for barrels.

Provisions.

The strength previously reported in the provision trade continued to-day, prices being ¼c advanced upon bacon and lard. The packing season being closed, and the reports showing an unabated decrease in the hog supply, the market has a strong upward tendency and still further advances are looked for within the next few days. Receipts here are light, being 10,112 pieces and 514 tierces for the week.

HAMS—There was a strong feeling at advanced quotations which are as follows: Shoulders 10½c ₱ pound; short rib sides 13¼c; clear sides 13½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Have been steady and in fair demand at 14½c ₱ ₱ for extra sugar cured. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 15c. Sugar cured shoulders were firm being quoted at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 12c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at ₱6 50.

LARD—The market is steady with a fair demand. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 12½ ₱ ₱; in final barrels 14½c ₱ ₱; in buckets 15c ₱ ₱; refined lard in tierces at 10½c ₱ ₱; in half-barrels 12½@13c ₱ ₱; in buckets 15½@ 15½c ₱ ₱; in 5-₱ cans 16½c ₱ ₱; in 3-₱ pails 16½c ₱ ₱; in 5-₱ cans 16½c ₱ ₱; in 3-₱ pails 16½c ₱ ₱.

LARD OIL—There is a steady demand at easy prices. We quote extra winter-strained at $1 05 ₱ gallon; No. 1 at 90c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 75c; lubricating oil, extra, 65@67c; No. 1 61@63c.

HAM SAUSAGE—Continues steady at 9½@10c ₱ ₱.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady at unchanged quotations, the ruling prices being $23 00@23 25 ₱ barrel for prime mess.

DRESSED HOGS—The offerings continue very light; and prices are firm at 8@8½c ₱ ₱.

TALLOW—At this hour, one o'clock, a 9½@10c ₱ ₱; country do 8½@8½c ₱ ₱.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a moderate demand for country-cured meats at steady values. We quote hams at 11½@12c ₱ ₱; shoulders 9@10c; sides 12@13c; lard 11@12½c.

The Cincinnati *Price-Current* reviews the progress of packing operations to date as follows: "Taking the returns and approximations of six leading cities, the packing of hogs during the past season will compare as follows with 1874-75 at these points:

	1875-76.	1874-75.
Cincinnati	563,350	560,164
Chicago	1,580,000	1,500,348
St. Louis	225,000	402,246
Louisville	225,000	274,116
Milwaukee	185,000	250,000
Indianapolis	322,084	278,339
Totals	3,298,443	3,509,211

"The average net weight of hogs packed at these points last year was 220.47 pounds. Upon the basis of the comparative weights above indicated for this season, the average would be about 219½ net, or an increase of 10 pounds, or about 5 per cent. In regard to lard by adopting the returns given and the estimates offered, and reckoning Cincinnati at last year's average, the result indicates an average increase of about 3 pounds at these six cities. We offer these deductions simply for what they may be worth, being all that can be done at this early period. To carry the calculation further, at the average weight indicated the packing at the six cities at last year's weight would be equal to 3,350,000, or a decrease of 159,000.

"We are now unable to give exact information regarding the number packed at interior points, but it may not be far out of the way to say that, including the six cities, the packing the West will probably be 700,000 short of last year's number. With about 400,000 falling off in shipments of hogs to the seaboard cities, the fing crop of the West will be shown to be about 1,100,000 less in number that a year ago."

Petroleum—Weekly Review.

March 6.—The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, by pipe line and railroad, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined eastward by the various railroads:

Roads.	Rcts. crude. Rail. Bbls.	Exp. Penn R. R. Bbls.	Exp. A. V. R. Bbls.
Monday, February 28	6,195		903
Tuesday, February 29	3,220		1,220
Wednesday, March 1	5,062		1,198
Thursday, March 2	3,990		311
Friday, March 3			1,168
Saturday, March 4	1,185		1,221
Total for week	19,592		7,071
Since Jan. 1	195,930		144,874
To March 4, 1875	215,522		151,945
Same time 1875	58,969		42,547
Same time 1874	320,285	4,402	84,405
Same time 1873	237,809	4,000	84,198
Same time 1872	195,107	10,339	99,444
Same time 1871	127,902	16,000	47,102
Same time 1870	166,571	17,270	55,702
Same time 1869	114,102	14,000	47,102
Same time 1868	154,984	8,439	43,073

BUSINESS.—The week's market for petroleum has been notable for no feature more than quiet and steadiness. The week opened at 20¾ and closed at 20¾, the fluctuations during the intervening days not being sufficient to call for special notice. Transactions have gone on steadily, people doing business having been large, as will be seen by reference to the subjoined statement of sales. Included in our report of receipts of crude petroleum this week are 76,118 barrels received by the Columbia Oil Company, during the month of February, making 74,198 barrels received by that line since January 1st. The following is a statement of the receipts and sales of crude petroleum in the oil regions during the week:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Monday	220,000	Thursday	197,000
Tuesday	165,000	Friday	80,000
Wednesday	67,000	Saturday	45,000
Total			724,000
Last week			817,000

CRUDE RECEIPTS—The following are the crude receipts from all points for the past week:

	This week.	Last week.
Crude received, barrels	6,380	19,592

The following are the receipts of crude oil from all points by river and rail for the past twelve years, from January 1 to—

	Barrels.
March 4, 1876	215,522
Same time 1875	58,969
Same time 1874	320,285
Same time 1873	237,808
Same time 1872	195,107
Same time 1871	127,902
Same time 1870	166,571
Same time 1869	114,102
Same time 1868	152,084
Same time 1867	110,211
Same time 1866	80,501
Same time 1865	11,487

EXPORTS OR REFINED—The following are the exports of refined oil East by the Allegheny Valley Railroad for the past two weeks:

	This week.	Last week.
Allegheny Valley Railroad	6,380	7,071

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various routes for the past five years from January 1 to March 4:

Roads.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
P. R. R.	10,339	8,306	4,402		
A. V. R. R.	99,441	62,350	84,405	12,517	151,945
Total	109,780	70,656	88,807	12,517	151,945

SATURDAY.

CRUDE—The market had its characteristic Saturday's dullness, to-day. It opened with the following: United and Conduit, $2 05 bid; $2 05¾ asked. During the morning there were very few transactions; but before the second call there was a slight improvement in values, while buyers were indisposed to operate. In the afternoon the feeling became somewhat easier, and one or two rather large sales were made at $2 03¾; the market closing nominally at that figure. Pipeage paid certificates, for which $2 20 was bid. In shipment the transactions were very light.

REFINED—The quiet and dullness reigning in the crude market also held sway in refined dealings, and extreme quiet was the order of the day. The tendency is rather downward, and buyers and sellers are rather unfavorable so far as the lack of activity in the export demand is concerned. We quote standard white on the cars at 19¾@19¾c in the hundred and thousand barrel lots free on board at Allegheny. Gray runs rather scarce, and are 1c for early March. Philadelphia is quoted at 12¾@13¾c for prompt and first half of the month. Baltimore runs 12¾@13¾c for prompt.

OIL BARRELS—Remained without change and nominal at $1 15@1 20 for city made; $1 05 for country do.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, March 4.—The *Derrick* says: Early dealings in United were at the closing quotations of the previous day, $2 05¾, but at noon there was a little spurt and a sale was reported at $2 06¾ and one or two lots dated Saturday at $2 07¾. During the afternoon business was dull and nothing was doing whatever and the different lines were hardly quotable. At the close oil United was offered at $2 05¾ with no buyers. Shipment $2 18@2 20 ₱ bbl. The total sales were 31,000 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, March 4.—The *Courier* says: A feeling of utter inactivity pervaded the oil market, yet notwithstanding the scarcity of tonnage the prices did not decline, but on the contrary sellers were decidedly firm. United varied but little and closed at $2 05¾ asked. Union and Conduit were held firm at $2 05@2 06. White Pennsylvania Transportation, never strictly sound, could be bought at the close at 99¾. Upper Pratt $2 20, and shipment $2 18¾@2 17½. The total sales were 29,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, March 4, closing 3.—Both crude and refined are a trifle lower with a dull market. Crude in bulk 8¾@8¾c; do in shipping order; refined 14c; cases 18¾@19½c; naphtha 8c. Baltimore refined runs at 14½c at Philadelphia 13½c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Market quiet; S. W. 13¾@14c; crude 8@8¼c; refined 13¾c.

TITUSVILLE, March 4.—There is nothing doing; nominally $2 17½c.

OIL CITY, March 4.—Market opens dull and weak, with nothing doing; United at wells offered at $2 03¾c; old certificates sold at $2 02¾; immediate shipment nominal at $2 16¾.

ROUSEVILLE, March 4.—Market quiet but steady at $2 15@2 17½.

TIDIOUTE, March 4.—Market quiet but steady; sales at $2 22½.

PARKERS, March 4.—Market steady; United $2 06¾ bid; $2 05 asked; shipment nominally $2 17½.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 4.—Crude, dull; firm; crude 8¾@8¾c; refined 14c; cases 18¾@19¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Refined petroleum 13½c; crude 8@8¼c.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—Petroleum nominal; crude 8¾@8¾c; refined jobbing at 14½c.

CLEVELAND, March 4.—Petroleum unchanged; standard white, 110 degrees test, 19½c; prime white, 150 degrees test, 17¾c; carbolic, 10½c.

LONDON, March 4.—Refined petroleum 10½d.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

March 3, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J Bushnell	Citizens' Oil Works	80
J Bushnell	Eagle Oil Works	257
J Bushnell	Model Oil Co	83
N W Stevenson	Central Oil Co	966
Total		1,968

REFINED OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

March 3, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & F	Warden, F & Co	709
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, F & Co	700
Total		1,409

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

March 4, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Livingston Bros.	Newhold & Sons, Balto	52
Livingston Bros.	Warden, F & Co, Phila	50
Total		102

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards—East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, March 4, 1876.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle since the date of our last weekly report, including Thursday, Friday and to-day, foot up as follows: Through stock, 136 cars; yard stock, one car. The run of cattle designed for the Eastern markets has been unusually heavy all the week and that of local stock correspondingly light. But notwithstanding the limited supply, prices ruled 15 to 30c lower than last week. But few sales were made to-day and the market closed strong at about the following figures:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$6 00@6 25
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5 50@5 90
Good, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4 50@5 00
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs	4 25@4 50
Common, 900 to 1,000 lbs	3 50@4 25
Stockers	3 50@3 75
Bulls, stags and cows	3 00@4 00

HOGS.

There was a sharp advance on extra Philadelphias, and some choice lots sold up to $5 25 @5 40. Offerings all sold, and prospects fair for the incoming week. We quote as follows:

Extra Philadelphias	$5 10@5 40
Good Yorkers	5 00@5 25
Roughs	7 25@8 00

SHEEP.

As previously stated, the run of sheep has been light, which caused prices to advance from 20 to 35c, the market closing strong with nearly all the offerings disposed of. Prospects for next week rosy. Following were the ruling quotations.

Extra, 110 to 120 lbs	$7 00@7 25
Extra, 85 to 100 lbs	6 00@6 50
Good, 80 to 90 lbs	5 25@5 75
Common to fair 70 to 80 lbs	4 50@5 00

ALLEGHENY MARKET.

The usual Monday's market will come off at the Union Drove Yards, Allegheny, on the morning of the 6th instant. The yard market in these yards has been rather dull and dragging for some weeks, and it may be that it will take a turn for the better on Monday next.

[By Associated Press.]

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Cattle—Receipts 600 head. Market scarce and firm; pens empty; butchers $3 00@3 50; stockers and feeders $3 00@4 00; good to medium steers $4 50@4 75; best $5 00@5 75; extra $6 00. Shipments 3,500 head.

Hogs—Receipts 6,000 head. Market dull and prices a shade lower; bacon grade, $7 90@7 95; packing $8 00@8 15; shipping $8 15@8 40; Philadelphias $8 00@8 60. Shipments 3,600 head.

Sheep—Receipts 300 head. Market unchanged.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Hogs steady; light to heavy shipping $7 25@7 75; packing $7 75@8 00.

Cattle—Some sales a shade higher; good to choice native shipping steers $5 00@5 50; grassy steers $3,75@4 50; native stockers $2 50@3 75.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 4.—Hogs—Receipts 750 head. Shippers $7 50@7 75; choice $7 55@7 65.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—Hogs firm; light $7 70 @8 00; no others offering.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 4, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Chicago spring 97¾c spot; 98¾c seller April; $1 02¾ seller May; No. 3 83¾c; rejected 73c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 48¼c spot; 43¼c bid seller April; 47c bid seller May. Oats dull; No. 2 29¼c spot, seller April; 34½c seller May; rejected 26c. Barley firm at 56@60c spot; 57½c seller April. Rye dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady at $22 37½ spot; $22 87½ seller April; $22 67½@22 70 seller May. Lard quiet and steady at 13¼c spot; 12 42½c seller April; 13 57½@13 60c seller May. Bulk meats quiet and firm at 9¾@12@12½c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1 05.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Flour dull and in buyers' favor; receipts 10,050 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 00@4 50; common to good $4 65@5 25; good to choice $5 30@5 80; white wheat extra $5 70@7 25; extra Ohio $5 90@7 25; St. Louis $5 25@9 00. Rye flour and cornmeal steady. Wheat—Receipts 21,000 bushels; market 1½@2c lower; No. 2 spring, nominally $1 31@1 37; winter red Western, no grade, $1 02@1 05; do common $1 10; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 24@1 27; No. 2 Chicago nominally $1 23@1 26. Rye quiet; Western 80@82c. Barley and malt quiet. Corn—Receipts 77,000 bushels; market slightly in buyers' favor; mixed to no grade 61¾@63c; new graded 62¾@63c. Oats—Receipts 34,000 bushels; market slightly in favor; Western mixed and State 44@48c; white 46@

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 4, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
	WIND.					
7 A. M..	30.460	39	60	.....	Calm.	Fair.
2 P. M..	30.268	58	40	S.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M..	30.243	52	59	.....	Calm.	Cloudy

Mean barometer..30.288 Highest thermom....62
Mean thermom.... 48 Lowest thermom....29

Dr. Hunter

Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. MWTF

Iron City College,

corner of Penn avenue and Sixth a treet, Pittsburgh. Students received at any time. For circulars containing terms, etc., call on or address J. C. Smith, A. M., Principal.

Ministerial Association.

The regular meeting of the Evangelical Ministerial Association of Pittsburgh, Alleghany and vicinity, will be held in the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street, Pittsburgh, this afternoon at two o'clock. Subject: "The Bible in the Public Schools." Dr. J. R. W. Sloan will make the opening address.

St. Patrick's Day.

Arrangements are in progress for a thoroughly fine turn out on St. Patrick's Day. This evening there will be a meeting toward completing all arrangements, and it is likely that the order of formation and the route of procession will be published soon after. There is every likelihood that the coming celebration will be one of the finest ever seen through the two cities. There is an expectation that quite a number of the German Catholic societies will participate. The Grand Marshal, Dr. J. F. Tracy, will make the announcements as soon as the sub-marshals have offered their suggestions.

Bankers, Attention.

We call your attention to our card in another column. The great interest now being manifested by bankers throughout the country is not without cause, and the next question to be decided after you determine to buy is which lock is the best and cheapest. The fact of our movements being made expressly and exclusively for use by the Howard Safe Co. company is a sufficient guarantee for its quality and durability. We can attach to any Combination Locks, and can put them in the safe door. Our price is the lowest, $300, and *no deviation.* HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK CO.

The U. S. Treasurership.

The Baltimore *Trade Review*, of Saturday, says: "From a communication shown us today, we note with regret, a doubt as to whether Mr. W. N. Riddle will accept the position of Treasurer of the United States, as tendered by the President. The cashier of one of our enterprising banking institutions, who has had business transactions with Mr. Riddle, says that he (Mr. R.) will accept the position of Treasurer would set at rest all doubts as to the future management of that branch of the Government. He looks upon Mr. Riddle as one of the best drilled bank officers in the country; nor does this opinion seem to be confined to a few only, but is generally shared by all who know the qualities which Mr. Riddle possesses."

The Divided Diocese.

Very Reverend J. Hickey, Vicar General of the Pittsburgh diocese, preached at the Cathedral last evening to a large congregation. Before entering upon his sermon Father Hickey had a few words to say about the newspaper discussion of the recent diocesan changes. He said his audience had read a great deal in the papers within the last few days that was incorrect. There were only two facts in relation to the matter that were definitely known. These were first, that the diocese was divided; and second, that the consecration of the new Bishop would take place at the Cathedral on the 9th inst., and the installation of Bishop Domenec at St. Peter's church, Allegheny, on the evening of the same day. As to changes or new appointments in the dioceses, all the published reports concerning those matters were utterly groundless.

Coroner's Inquests.

In addition to the two cases mentioned elsewhere, the Coroner held an inquest Saturday and another yesterday.

The first was on the body of a boy named Fred. Braunlinger, aged fourteen, which was found near the mouth of a furnace at Moorhead & Knox's mills in the Fourteenth ward. The parents of the deceased reside on Ann street, Sixth ward. A few days ago he had a difficulty at home and left in a huff. Search from the evidence that he had lain down near the mouth of the furnace to sleep, and was suffocated by the gas. The jury accordingly found that death was caused by asphyxia.

The inquest yesterday was on the body of a child of Patrick Harlan, aged two months, who died yesterday morning, at the residence of its parents, on Sixth street, Fourteenth ward, of convulsions. A verdict to that effect was rendered.

New Bank Building.

The general contract for the erection of the new First National Bank building in Allegheny has been awarded to J. L. McCain. Anderson, Mason & Fowler are the architects. The contract for the iron work. The building will be on the site of the present structure, Federal street, near Diamond alley. It will be 70 feet on Federal street of forty feet, with a depth of sixty feet along Park way. The front and side will be of iron. The First National Bank building. The structure will be eighty-six feet above the level of the pavement, having four stories and a basement. The basement will comprise a kitchen and dining room, where the employes of the bank will take their meals. The bank room will be on the first floor over the basement, and will be fitted up in walnut, with a marble floor. The directors' room will be 30x38. The director's room, 14x17 will adjoin the bank room. The second floor will be fitted up as offices, save the third floor, which will be used as a lodge room. E. M. Butz is the architect. The contract will be entered upon on the first of April, and is to be completed by January next.

Petty Crimes.

About one o'clock yesterday morning a thief broke a window in the shoe store of Henry Krey, No. 286 Ohio street, Allegheny, and stole several pairs of shoes.

Friday night the Methodist Church, corner Eighteenth and Carey streets, South Side, was entered by raising a back window. The thieves broke open all the drawers but did not secure any plunder.

Friday evening two tramps were into the the house of Mrs. Barnett, corner of Che-tnut and second streets, South Side, and helped themselves to some cold victuals. Officer Poorman was notified, and succeeded shortly afterwards in capturing one of the thieves, who had a strong resemblance to the rogues. He was taken to the Central Station, and, after a hearing, committed to jail for trial.

Two overcoats were stolen Saturday afternoon from the house of Mr. John Hare, on Palo Alto street, Allegheny. The coats belonged to some friends who had made a friendly call at Mr. Hare's.

Thieves broke into a locksmith shop on Stockton avenue, Allegheny, Friday night, and carried off a number of iron patterns which would be worth some dollar to the thieves, but valued at $100 by the owner.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Michael Grady vs. Geo. L. Mackley & Co. Auditor's report confirmed absolutely and distribution ordered.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Robert McMillen, Jr. Exceptions to his bond being required in the sum of $20,000.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Bryar & Henry to George Thompson, Robert B. Phillips and B. C. Sawyer were appointed appraisers.

The same parties were appointed appraisers in the matter of the voluntary assignment of Jane Bryar to George Thompson.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Irwin vs. City of Pittsburgh; Weigel *et al.* vs. Morford *et al.*; Wilson & Woods vs. Kirkpatrick *et al.*; Peterson & Bros. vs. Finney; Stanton and wife vs. Aull; Coward vs. Frazier Bros.; Wettengell & Gormley vs. Ingraham; Sands *et al.* vs. Jackson; Bryan vs. Windsor; Armstrong vs. Atlas Works; McKee *et al.* vs. Imgard vs. Evans; Lovering vs. Bidwell *et al.*; Potter & Co. vs. Foster & Co.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

A number of Sheriff's deeds were acknowledged, and a trial list for the week arranged.

In the case of John F. Bennett vs. James S. Bennett, the powers of John C. McCombs, Esq., master and examiner were enlarged, and he was instructed to appoint a receiver in form of a decree.

Fannie W. Glesenkamp filed an application for a divorce from her husband, John S. Glesenkamp, on ground of ill-treatment. Sophia Johnston applies for a divorce from her husband, Wm. Johnston, for the same reason.

In the equity matter of W. H. Irwin vs. Henry Ruth *et uz.*, a preliminary injunction was granted, the plaintiff to enter bonds in $1,000.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Kuhn vs. Wm. Frey Sons' vs. Gerwig & Co.; Carlysle vs. Scott; Graham, trustee, vs. Scheeper; Kroegher vs. Humboldt Fire Insurance Company; Humboldt vs. Birmingham Fire Insurance Company; Davis vs. McClure; Schlegel & Taylor vs. Kingsbury; Wm. McCann; Davis, for use vs. Pittsburgh Insurance Company.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

SENTENCE OF JOSEPH FLEMM.

Joseph Flemm, convicted of murder in the second degree in shooting his sweetheart, Miss Amelia Illing, on the South Side, was brought into court for sentence on Saturday. Mr. Crawford, one of his counsel, made a statement of the reasons why a motion for a new trial had been withdrawn. The substance of it was that he feared the girl's mother would swear away his life if the motion was granted.

When asked if he had anything to say, Flemm replied that he was not guilty of the offense, of which he was not guilty, and that the mother of the deceased, who had committed perjury, evinced a spirit of revenge, on account of which he had been convicted.

Judge Sterrett then said that the case had resolved itself into one of fact for the jury to determine—whether the death of the girl was the result of premeditated and deliberate murder, the defendant had withdrawn his motion for a new trial, he could see no reason for the Court to express an opinion in regard to the case, but he would say that it was involved in a very grave doubt. As the jury stood, however, the Court was bound to accept the verdict of the jury. The Judge then pronounced the sentence upon the prisoner, which was that he undergo imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of four years. Judge Sterrett remarked that the doubts which he had expressed had induced him to make the sentence light.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

The following petitions in bankruptcy were filed:

J. B. Robinson, of Kittanning; David Eteburn, of West Middlesex; Thomas Dingman, of Knie county.

The Manchester Savings Bank filed a petition against James Welsh, of Allegheny city, and the usual order was made.

Thomas N. Miller, of the Atlas Works, this city, filed a petition in bankruptcy.

Silver.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

A Young Woman Drowned in the Allegheny Rive —Suspicions of Foul Play —Conflicting Evidence, &c., &c.

Last Friday evening, about eight o'clock, two boys named Jefferson Jones and Samuel Jack, while playing on a boat lying at the south bank of the Allegheny river, near the mouth of Negley's run, heard a wagon approach the river on the opposite shore, and after it had stopped near the water's edge two voices were heard in the direction of the wagon, one of which appeared to be that of a man, while the other sounded like the screams of a woman. Then the boys heard a splash in the water, and saw an object on the surface which soon after disappeared. They went home and related the above circumstance to their parents. Saturday morning Mr. David Jones, father of one of the boys, crossed the river and made an examination of the ground. He discovered a wagon track leading to and from the river bank, and in the sand, close to the water's edge, he saw tracks made by both large and small shoes, the smaller one evidently by the impress of a woman's shoe. Lying on the bank was a woman's hat, which he took possession of. With this evidence of a murderous deed he proceeded to the office of Chief of Police Hartzell who, after hearing the facts, at once set the detective force at work on the case.

THE BODY FOUND.

The people residing in the vicinity of the scene of the supposed tragedy were greatly excited, and large crowds gathered at the river bank on Saturday. Efforts were put forth to recover the body, and in a short time some Sharpsburg boys, in a skiff, found the dead body of a female floating in the river a few hundred yards below the point where the noises had been heard by the two boys. The Chief of Police and Coroner were notified by telegraph of the discovery.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE BODY.

Coroner McCallin proceeded to Sharpsburg, where the body of the drowned woman had been taken, and caused the removal of the remains to Williams' undertaking rooms on Fifth avenue, where he impanneled a jury and adjourned the inquest till one o'clock this afternoon, in order to procure the attendance of witnesses. On the person of deceased were found a number of bills and receipts which bore the name, "Miss Jennie Williams." Two of the papers were receipted bills from the Howe Sewing Machine Company, and two others were bills of John White, Jr., & Co., of Liberty street, the latter being made out in the name of Mrs. McKain, No. 37 Hemlock street, Allegheny. From a memoranda on several of the papers, it was ascertained that the deceased had been living with Mrs. McKain.

THE DETECTIVES AT WORK.

With the clues furnished by the papers, the detectives proceeded to find Mrs. McKain. They found that she had left 37 Hemlock street, and they finally discovered her abode at No. 11 Shetley street, near Monterey street. Mr. McKain informed the detectives that the deceased had lived in his family nearly two years; that her name was not Jennie Williams, but Annie Mack; that she was twenty-five years old, and was the mother of a child about two years old. He also asserted that he was always opposed to her associating with his family, and on that account she had been the cause of considerable trouble between himself and his wife, who had taken sides with her. On several occasions he had ordered her from his premises, but she persisted in remaining, which finally led to his prosecuting Mrs. McKain, before Alderman Kelgar, for assault and battery, and the case ceased for disorderly conduct. Mrs. McKain was committed for trial and the deceased was fined $5 and costs for disorderly conduct, which she paid and was released. McKain states she was a woman of bad character, because he objected to Miss Evans remaining in his house.

AS TO THE THEORY OF SUICIDE.

In view of the facts already stated, it will be difficult to divest the average mind of the suspicion that this is a case of deliberate murder. We are furnished, however, with evidence which, if it is worth anything, will tend to establish the theory that the girl committed suicide.

Mrs. McKain, who was released from jail last Friday, visited the office of Chief of Police Hartzell Saturday night and handed him the following note, which she said she had received:

"When you find this I will be dead. I took poison but it took no effect, so I thought the surest way was the drowning route. I want you to forgive me. This is my last request.

"GINNY EVANS."

The following was handed to the Coroner by Mrs. Rowbottom, a sister of the deceased, who said it was written by the unfortunate girl:

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Amil Rowbottom:

I am going, and when you get this I will be in the bottom of the river, this is more than I can stand. I want you to forgive me, and do what you please with her but I hope you will take good care of her.

I ask to be forgiven for all that I done. Goodbye for the last time. You will find ginny at Mrs. McKains.

GINNY EVANS.

A CONSTABLE MIXED UP IN THE AFFAIR.

Mr. Cochran, who resides in the same house with the McKams, made a statement to the effect that he had heard from a lady named Fletcher, who resided in the neighborhood, that Jennie had called upon her on Friday and stated that she (Jennie) had attempted a house of prostitution on Second avenue, Pittsburgh, during Thursday night, with Constable Hays. The detectives have learned that he is a member of the Allegheny Diamond, and took him to the Mayor's office at once, where he was closely examined by Chief Hartzell, to whom he denied the alleged intimacy with Jennie.

HAYS MAKES A STATEMENT.

Hays made the following statement to a reporter: On Thursday last, McKain, husband of Mrs. McKain, above mentioned, entered information against Jennie Williams, charging his wife for assault and battery, and against Jennie Evans for disorderly conduct. After a hearing Jennie was fined $5 and costs, and Mrs. McKain was held in $500 bail for court. This was on Thursday afternoon. Both the women signified their willingness to go to jail, and were given in Constable Hays' charge. Before coming over to Pittsburg, Mr. McKain asked Hays to allow them to go to their house on Strickley alley to see about placing her children in charge of friends. They went there together, and having arranged the matter, started for the jail. When they got to the first steps Mrs. McKain stopped suddenly, and said: "See, here, Jennie, it's no use for you to go to jail; I've money enough to see you all right." So saying she handed the girl what seemed to be a five dollar bill. They went into the jail office together, and Mrs. McKain handed the prisoner, started back with Jennie, who said that she hadn't quite money enough to pay her fine, but she would go to a liquor store in the Allegheny Diamond, where she could get some more. Hays accompanied her, but the saloonkeeper was not in, and after waiting a while he took her over to Squire Edgar's office. After a while they went back again to the liquor store and she obtained the money, paid her fine and was released. He says that there was to be no further to get bail for her friend, Mrs. McKain, and have her released from jail. Hays states that he went with her to several places on Thursday, but could find no one to go the woman bail. He states that he then left her and on Friday she again came to him to secure his efforts in getting Mrs. McKain released. They went to several other places in Allegheny, but were unsuccessful until they went to one of Mrs. McKain's sisters, on Monterey street. Hays states that the woman thanked him for coming, and said that she would at once see about getting her sister out. This, he states, was about four o'clock on Friday afternoon. He left Jennie Evans there, he said, and that was the last he saw or heard of her. Any knowledge of the manner of her death, or the causes which led her to it, he emphatically denies. It was developed, so Hays says, when McKain made the information against the woman, that he and his wife did not agree very well for the reason that he was opposed to Jennie staying in his house, while on the other hand his wife stood by her.

WHAT MRS. M'KAIN HAS TO SAY.

Saturday night Mrs. McKain made, in substance, the following statement to the Chief of Police: She says that the girl was seduced when she was fourteen years of age; that parents, she states, reside in Kittanning, Armstrong county, and by reason of her fall they cast her from home. All her relatives followed suit, and she went out to service to obtain a living. Two years ago she had a child whose paternity is charged to a well known Alleghenian. She was only twenty years of age, and Mrs. McKain says that took her to her own house out of pity. She has lived with her for some time past. On Friday last, after Jennie returned from jail she left very secretly home, where she found Jennie, so changed that she scarcely recognized her. Her eyes had a wild, frenzied look about them and she appeared to be completely demoralized. She confessed to Mrs. M. that she had spent the preceding night in a house of assignation, and seemed to be weighed down by a sense of her disgrace. Mrs. McKain says she was not anxious to get out of jail until her sister came over on Friday afternoon and informed her of Jennie's condition, when she at once resolved to get out and try and save her.

WAS IT MURDER OR SUICIDE?

It is not likely that the notes purporting to have been written by the deceased will satisfy anybody that she committed suicide until the story of the wagon at the river bank is explained. This is certainly a case which demands a most thorough and searching investigation.

THE MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

Chief Hartzell stated to a COMMERCIAL reporter last evening that the facts in his possession convinced him that the woman had committed suicide. It was ascertained that he wagon left the river bank after the noises were not made on the night of the drowning, but had been seen there several days before. The man's tracks discovered in the sand were made by Mr. David Jones, on Friday evening, a short time before the woman drowned herself. He had been on the side of the river searching for his dog, and he states positively that he made the tracks there. Concerning the noises heard by the boys, it is said that a buggy containing a man and woman passed along the river road, which at that point is only a short distance from the stream, and their voices could easily be heard on the opposite side. The boys, it is claimed, were mistaken about the wagon going down near the water, as there are no fresh wagon tracks in that locality. The notes were compared with other writing of the deceased, and were found to be in her handwriting.

HAYS RELEASED.

Constable Hays after the theory of suicide had been satisfactorily established, was released from custody last evening.

JAIL CALENDAR.

Prisoners in Jail for Trial at the Present Term.

The March term of the Criminal Court will commence this morning, Judge Kirkpatrick presiding. There are two murder cases to be tried during the term, that of Philip Murray convicted of murder in the first degree, in killing James White, and who was granted a new trial by the Supreme Court, and Patrick Ferry, charged with the murder of Matthew Long, in Mifflin county, two weeks ago. The following is a list of the cases remaining in jail for trial this term:

Burglary, 5; assault and battery, 6; assault and battery with intent to rob, 4; aggravated assault and battery, 2; murder, 3; false pretenses, 3; larceny, 50; surety of the peace, 5; entering a building with intent to commit a felony, 1; conspiracy to defraud, 2; felonious assault, 2; horse stealing, 1; robbery, 3; perjury, 4; conspiracy to indict, 4; fornication and bastardy, 1; larceny from the person, 1; keeping a disorderly house, 1; malicious mischief, 1; larceny of such action as it, 1; dropping a cock-pit, 1; felonious assault and battery, 4; cruelty to animals, 1; trespass, 1. Total, 107.

Forty-fifth Senatorial District.

Mr. John Gilfillin is announced for the Republican nomination for State Senator in the Forty-fifth Senatorial district (south of the Monongahela river), which district resides in Upper St. Clair township and has always been a Republican and a loyal district. He will go into the contest with many friends to aid him.

HENRY SHADE entered suit in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 on Saturday, against the city of Pittsburgh to recover $2,000 damages alleged to have been done to his property in the Twenty-first ward, by obstructions placed in a public road. A summons was issued.

Silver.

MURDERED AND ROBBED.

Dead Body of a Man Found in Allegheny —The Pockets Rifled—The Death-Blow Probably Dealt With a Handy-Billy.

A dark deed was committed in Allegheny Saturday night, on a public thoroughfare, which will probably awaken the authorities on the North Side to the necessity of increasing the efficiency of the police force. It was nothing less than a cold-blooded murder, committed for the possession of a few dollars. The following facts have been obtained by a COMMERCIAL reporter:

A DEAD BODY FOUND.

About two o'clock yesterday morning a policeman, while making his round, found the dead body of a man lying at the corner of Madison avenue and Liberty street. The only indication of injuries were a mark on the right side of the forehead and two slight scratches on the face. The body was removed to Fairman's coffin rooms, on Ohio street, where it still remains.

IDENTIFIED.

Yesterday about noon a relative of Peter Heifrich, a carpenter who resided at No. 38 Voegtly street, called at Fairman's, and upon viewing the corpse, he pronounced it that of Heifrich. It was ascertained that the deceased, who worked at Oswald's shop, on Spring Garden avenue, received his week's wages, $15, Saturday evening, and went to Schmidt's saloon, on the same thoroughfare, and remained there until half past ten o'clock at night, when he left and started homeward. He had been drinking freely, and when he left Schmidt's the second time, about half-past eleven, he was very drunk. When he started out a man named Griner, a friend of Heifrich, interfered to accompany him home, and went away in company with him.

GRINER GIVES HIS CHARGE.

Griner states that after going a short distance with the deceased he became obstinate and refused to go home, when Griner got tired of his undertaking and went his way, leaving Heifrich to take care of himself. Nothing further is known as to the movements of the deceased, except that he was on his way home when he met his death, as the locality in which the body was discovered is in the route from the saloon to Heifrich's residence on Vogtly street.

POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

Dr. Kirker visited Fairman's rooms yesterday and made a *post mortem* examination of the body. He found on the right side of the forehead an injury which was evidently caused by a blow from a handy-billy or some similar instrument. The blow was undoubtedly a severe one, as the concussion broke open each of the man's death. There was no fracture of the skull. Besides this wound the only marks discovered were a few scratches on the face, which the Doctor thinks were caused by his fall. As to the fatal injury, the Doctor thinks it could not have been caused by a fall, and he is therefore pretty well satisfied that the man was struck with a handy-billy.

A son-in-law of the murdered man says that Heifrich, when under the influence of liquor would invariably take out his money and exhibit it to the crowds that usually hang around saloons. He also says that on one night at Schmidt's, Saturday night, and that he was followed home, when, after the family was abandoned by his companion, attacked him, with the result already announced.

Coroner McCallin commenced and qualified a jury, and will commence an investigation of the case this evening at 7 o'clock.

The deceased was about forty-two years of age, and leaves a wife and five children.

The police were unable to find a patient last night, and it could not be learned whether they were making any efforts or not to ferret out the murderers. It is probable, however, that they are doing something in that direction.

COAL MINERS' MEETING.

Resolutions on the Ventilation Bill.

A convention of coal miners from the counties of Allegheny, Westmoreland, Fayette and Armstrong, was held at McKeesport for the purpose of expressing their views upon the mining bills now before the Legislature. John McGuire presided and Martin Fagan acted as secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is with the deepest regret that we learn through the Pittsburgh press that house bill No. 469, a bill for the better safety of the health and life of persons employed in mines in the bituminous coal regions of this Commonwealth," is in danger of being recommitted to the committee of Mines and Mining, which we respectfully ask that the committee of the bill to kill it; and be it

Resolved, That we emphatically denounce the opposition of our representatives against the passage of the bill to be either the results of criminal neglect or unpardonable ignorance of the needs and wants of their constituency; and

Resolved, That we urge upon our legislators, and *our own* representatives in particular, to use their best efforts to secure the passage of said bill; believing as we do, that its measures are absolutely necessary, and for the best interests of all engaged therewith, as well as for the protection of the health and lives of the miners.

Resolved, That Messrs. Long, Irwin and others, with misrepresentation and wilful misstatements, state that no fatal accidents has happened in any mine in this section by an explosion of fire-damp, whereas it is known by the miners' convention that within the last ten years there has been some very serious explosions from fire-damp, as the result of which many persons lost their lives, and among them, at Sawmill run (within a stone's throw of Long's residence) one (within) six men, viz: Alfred Smoker, Andrew Slacker, James Bennett, William Wilson and two Germans whose names are unknown.

Resolved, That we wish it to be understood by our legislators that we do not ask for the passage of the bill as it now stands, solely for the protection it affords against explosions, but that our miners, as a class, desire the bill simply as with a sufficient quantity of pure air while, from public gas, we perform our ordinary and laborious duties, and that we consider it as the greatest protection that the circumstances of our employment will allow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to some member of the Legislature, with the request that they be read.

A mass meeting was also held at Mt. Oliver, Allegheny county, on the same subject, at which A. Castle, Shannon, Hays, Haberman's, Walton's, Richer's and other pits in that vicinity, at which John Johnston presided and Thomas Hays acted as Secretary, when resolutions or one what the same character were passed, and petitions were circulated largely signed asking the passage of the bill.

Among the resolutions passed at this meeting was the following:

Resolved, That we regard the action of our representatives in Harrisburg as either *wilfully ignorant* or *criminally* and *wantonly negligent* as to the wants and needs of their constituency in the mines.

THE LATE JOHN S. BOSLER.

Resolutions of Respect and Condolence.

At a meeting of printers, held at the *Leader* office, for the purpose of taking action in reference to the death of the late fellow craftsman, John S. Bosler, an organization was effected by calling Mr. Benjamin F. Latshaw to the chair, and appointing Mr. Jos. Hebrank as Secretary. After some feeling remarks a Committee on Resolutions was appointed, consisting of the following: A. P. Andrews, *Leader*; Jacob Riner, COMMERCIAL; C. E. Bart, *Post*; Alfred Lambert, *Chronicle*; S. Turner, *Telegraph*; George Bliss, *Dispatch*; and Jos. Hebrank, *Gazette*. The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, The printers of Pittsburgh experience profound sorrow in the death of their old fellow-craftsman, Mr. John S. Bosler, whom an all-wise Providence has seen fit to remove so suddenly from their midst; and, whereas, their feelings have prompted them to assemble in a body to pay fitting and loving tribute to the memory of one who was a friend to all, and alike respected and beloved by all; therefore,

Resolved, That in this sudden bereavement a void has been made in the hearts of the printers of Pittsburgh that can scarce be filled by one who was held in greater esteem for his many rare qualities of head and heart, and one who was bound in closer ties of friendship to every member of the craft in this city, than John S. Bosler; and,

Resolved, That in his death the craft has lost one of the fathers in the printing business—one ever devoted to its best interests and the welfare of its members, and one whose cheerfulness of disposition, wit and anecdote were wont oft to "drive dull care away" and open the sleepy eyes of his weary fellow typos in the dead hours of night, or in the gloomy moments of day. The community has lost a good citizen, and his wife and family an kind and indulgent husband and father.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathies of this meeting are tendered to the bereaved family and relatives, whose hearts are made desolate by this sudden dispensation of Him "whose ways are not as our ways," and "who doeth all things well."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed, be transmitted to the family of deceased, and that we attend the funeral in a body.

In pursuance of the last resolution the printers of the two cities met yesterday afternoon, at one o'clock, at the COMMERCIAL office, and proceeded in a body to the late residence of the deceased, No. 33 Lacock street, Allegheny, where the funeral services were held.

ZUG & CO.

Action of Employees on the Suspension.

The suspension of the old firm of Zug & Co. of the Iron Age, from business, has created generally expressions of sympathy, but the action of their employees in the matter, as detailed below, is particularly commendable. Saturday was the regular semi-monthly pay-day, and when the three hundred employees of the work they were informed by the proprietors that they were unable to pay them the two weeks wages due them. The men, who understood the situation, organized a meeting and appointed the following committee from the different classes employed at the mill to wait on the proprietors, and ascertain the prospects of the firm for resumption:

Nailors—James Caldwell, Ed. Milligan, Peter Brown, Samuel Dalzell, Chas. Hall.

Boilers—James Kelley, Ed. Cardbra, Wm. Grant.

Rollers—Wm. Trimblers, Philip Williams, Frank McCafferty, Wm. Wyland, Frank Manley.

Heaters—John Felter, Joseph Felter, Wm. Dunn, Robert Brokaw.

Engineer—Daniel McGary, Roll Turner, Wm. Humphrey.

Mr. Zug, when the committee waited upon him, informed them of the financial embarrassment, which had arisen, it is said, from indorsements for his son-in-law, who had become financially embarrassed. He did not know how affairs would turn out, but he hoped to be able to secure an extension, in which case he believed they would weather the storm.

The committee then returned to the meeting of the employees, upon making their report, the following was adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, The firm of Zug & Co. has been compelled to suspend owing to financial difficulties, brought about by the present unfortunate condition of the iron trade; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to Messrs. C. and C. H. Zug, comprising said firm, our heartfelt sympathies in this the hour of their misfortune. That appreciating their past kindness, we feel it incumbent on us to offer to each of our hands at one-half the usual compensation for the period of three months or longer, if such action on the part will assist them, and trust that those having it in their power will extend to them that assistance which they merit as men of honesty and integrity.

Schedler's Relief Map of Pennsylvania.

E. Steger, 22 and 24 Frankfort street, New York, is publishing a series of relief maps of the seventeen States of the Union, projected by Prof. J. Schedler. The map of Pennsylvania has been received at this office. Its peculiarity consists in its being raised or embossed, thus accurately, delineating the hills and valleys. By it students can all the more readily get a correct idea of the physical features of the country. The map, which is ten by thirteen inches in size, is tastefully printed, and mounted in a black walnut frame. It can be secured by addressing Mr. Steger as above. The price is $1.50, or by mail, postage paid, $1.70.

Silver.

OUR WATER WORKS.

Meeting of the Committee—Assistant Engineer Wanted—Progress on Tae Big Engines—Proposition to Complete the Works for $750,000.

The Water Committee of City Councils met on Saturday evening, Chairman McCandless presiding.

The pay roll for labor, amounting to $6,335 43, was read and approved, as were also a number of bills for coal for repairing, &c.

Mr. Hunter made inquiry in regard to the water tax assessed on the A. V. R. R. The company, he said, had been assessed $3,300, to which it objected. He was informed there had been no action taken. He then moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the assessor and look into the matter, and after some discussion, wherein Mr. Hughes opposed the appointing of a committee as establishing a bad precedent, the motion prevailed, and Messrs. Hunter, Hughes and Kennedy were appointed as a committee. Mr. Hughes declined to be excused, and Mr. Fox, was appointed in his place.

THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Hughes moved that the Legislative committee, upon their arrival, have access to all books and papers belonging to the waterworks.

An objection was made by a member that the motion was premature, inasmuch as the Legislative committee had not been formed, and after some discussion on the subject, Mr. Hughes withdrew his motion.

Mr. Atkinson, Superintendent, stated that he wished to call the attention of the committee to the case of Wm. Lyon, an employee of the old water works, who, while in the discharge of his duty, had met with an accident in December last, since which time he has been unable to earn his livelihood. He asked that the charges by Dr. Kellar for time he had been unable to work.

Mr. McGimpsey moved that his name be put on the pay roll from the time he was hurt until the first of this month. Carried.

It was suggested that the Superintendent be requested to make out a list of the various articles used for the water works, and instruct the Controller to advertise for proposals for the same. Carried.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER WANTED.

City Attorney Bigelow reported that the committee were authorized to appoint a Secretary, but could not appoint an assistant engineer except by having an ordinance passed.

Mr. Fox moved the chairman be instructed to present an ordinance to Council giving the committee power to elect an assistant engineer when needed. He said if the Water Extension Committee were to be held responsible for the work they should have power to let such an officer.

Mr. Hughes believed an Assistant Engineer was not necessary.

After some discussion the motion was carried.

Mr. Hughes, of the Committee on Expenditures, reported progress.

Mr. Lowry presented a report, which was read by the Chairman, and which stated that considerable work remained to be done before the boilers set up; also, that the main would be completed before it would be required, and that the whole work would probably be finished when done.

The report went on to state that, if pushed with vigor, one pair would be in working order by August, and the others in about three months thereafter. The work, however, was not being pushed so rapidly as it might be. Mr. Hartupee had suggested changes on the flat plan for the engines, but these changes had been made, for which extra compensation is claimed, and changes in the engines were not recommended by the report, with the exception of one air-vessel, one check valve and some small brass work.

The report concluded with the statement that Mr. Hartupee had not been consulted about by the city. The report was received and filed.

Mr. Hughes moved that Mr. Lowry be requested to give an order for the above extras.

Mr. Lowry desired to know what the extras would cost.

Mr. Lowry said the cost would not exceed $10,000 or $15,000.

After some discussion the motion prevailed.

Mr. Dickson moved that the bill of E. W. Smith be referred to the same committee, but the motion was not entertained.

A communication was read from Snyder & Co., contractors for the boilers for the new engines, asking for the payment of money due them. Laid over.

PROPOSITION TO COMPLETE THE WORKS.

Mr. Dickson presented a communication from Messrs. Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co., which was read by the clerk, as follows:

To The Water Committee of Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN—According to the statement put forward in the city papers, the sum of $702,000 is still required to complete the engine, engine house and appurtenances of the new water works.

This large sum and the unsatisfactory performances of both the boilers and engines of the new engine at the Allegheny City Water Works (the engines for the new water works of this city being the same type of engine), and the greater consumption of fuel required by forcing the water to the height of the fifty-yard land avenue reservoir, as is now proposed, instead of forcing only one-fourth of the water to Hilland avenue and the remainder from the Brilliant hill reservoir; the continual risk of bursting pipes in the lower part of the city from the heavy pressure caused by the engines, which risk no arrangement of valves, etc., can ever be made to entirely obviate, are conditions to demand serious and impartial consideration.

Believing that a less sum than the one now named as necessary for the completion of the new works can be made to produce nearly as more valuable result, we respectfully invite your consideration to the following

PROPOSAL:

We will build, drive and erect at the new pumping works at Negley's run, two double condensing beam engines and will modify the present foundations to suit the same. We will guarantee each double engine to raise twenty-five million gallons of water per day to Brilliant Hill reservoir; we will build, deliver and erect at Brilliant Hill a third engine capable of raising eight million gallons of water from Brilliant Hill reservoir to the Hiland avenue reservoir; will prepare foundation for this engine, furnish boilers, fire fronts, pipes, valves, connections, and all other work necessary. We will finish the Brilliant Hill reservoir, lay the eight thousand feet of thirty-six inch pipe to connect with the thirty-six inch pipe now laid on Butler street, lay two lines of thirty-six inch brick main from the lower engine house to Brilliant Hill reservoir, lay twelve hundred feet of thirty-six inch cast-iron pipe, Brilliant Hill engine house to Hiland avenue reservoir, finish stop valves, &c., complete as may be required.

This entire plan will cost $750,000. We will agree to take the machinery, boiler, etc., now under way at the $500,000. This reduces the net cost of the entire plan, complete, ready to pump water, to $250,000.

The saving in first cost over the plan now proposed would thus be $169,000. This, however, is the least of the advantages of our proposed plan.

THE ENGINES.

The new engine of the Allegheny City Water Works can only be run at a speed of four and a half to five revolutions per minute; at this speed nominally delivering seven and a half million gallons of water per twenty-four hours, but as the return, or connecting pipe between the pumps (which has been found necessary to the working of this engine) wastes fully twenty-six per cent., and the valve for admission of air into the pump wastes fully ten per cent., and of the nominal delivery of the engine, the *net practical* delivery of the engine is reduced to five million gallons, and then pumped 222 feet high in twenty-four hours.

To do this 720 bushels of coal are consumed. Therefore to raise forty-five million gallons of water to Hiland avenue reservoir 356 feet high in twenty-four hours, would require 12,960 bushels of coal.

We are aware that it may be claimed that the engines for the new works are to be built on an improved construction, with the addition of condensers, compound cylinders, &c., and that therefore, give better results than the Allegheny City engine; but, even allowing that these advantages and improvements be all realized, (which is not by any means certain) and advancing the duty of the new engines for this city from sixteen or eighteen million pounds of water pumped one foot high, with one bushel of coal (the duty of the Allegheny City engine) to, say thirty millions, and as we are willing to guarantee our engines to pump sixty million pounds of water one foot high with one hundred bushels of coal, it is seen at once that our engines will do just twice the work with the same amount of fuel.

Allowing the difference of thirty millions for the new engines for this city, then to raise forty-eight million gallons of water per day to Hiland avenue reservoir, 356 feet high, will require 6,000 bushels or 228 tons of coal.

WHAT IS PROPOSED?

The engines as proposed and guaranteed by us will pump forty-eight million gallons of water per day to Brilliant hill reservoir with seventy-five tons of coal, and twelve million gallons of water from Brilliant Hill to Hiland avenue with eight tons. Total, eighty-three tons, or a saving of one hundred and forty-five tons per day which, at $6 per ton, would equate $234 per day, or $85,000 per annum. This being the annual interest at seven per cent. on $1,214,000. The entire cost of the work being only $900,000, after paying interest on this sum at seven per cent. there will remain an annual saving of $31,000 in favor of the proposed plan.

To this should also be added the increased value of fitting the boilers, or burning up the coal proposed to be wasted by the present plan, the saving in coal and ashes, extra wear of boilers, grate-bars, shovels, fire-irons, etc., which will amount to at least $15